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Nazis Lose 23 Machines In Fruitless Raid On London

Capital's Defence Again Stands Up Against Repeated Enemy Assaults

London, Oct. 6.

TWENTY-THREE German aircraft were destroyed up to 11 p.m. GMT yesterday after the Luftwaffe had sent wave after wave of bombers and fighters throughout the day. Nine British fighters were lost, but four pilots are safe.

German fighters were sent over Britain in their fifties and hundreds to entice British fighters into the air, says the news service of the Air Ministry, while small knots of bombers also came over, their purpose probably being as decoys.

Every attack, however, was broken up and repulsed by British anti-aircraft defences before it was able to develop seriously. Forces of several squadrons crossed the coast of Kent and Sussex, and reports show that bombs were dropped on a number of coast towns, few in the London area.

Little damage was done, according to a communique, but a number of houses was demolished at Hastings which was twice attacked, and in the Medway area. In all these attacks, the number of casualties was small, though some people were killed.

Some missiles were released over east and south-east London. One fell near a tram. It is understood the driver was killed and it is believed several people were hurt. No bombs were dropped on central London, where the few planes which succeeded in getting through were greeted with anti-aircraft fire and then harried by British fighters.

Seven people, including four women and a 12-year-old girl, were killed when bombs fell on working-class streets in a south-eastern town and at another south-eastern town a number of houses were demolished and many damaged, but the only casualty was one man injured. Dive-bombers on the residential part of a town in the Thames estuary wrecked four houses, injuring three people.—Reuter.

Terrific Barrage

London, Oct. 6.

After several days of comparative lull the German Air Force yesterday renewed its Blitzkrieg against the British Isles.

Throughout the day the Germans sent waves of from fifty to several hundred planes across the south-eastern coasts while last night a continuous stream of fast-flying bombers crossed the London area.

German bombers invading the London area were met by the heaviest anti-aircraft fire of the week.

Many German bombers attempting to come in over the London area from the south-east were driven off by the terrific British anti-aircraft barrage. The drone of the German bomber motors was completely drowned out by the fierce crash of gunfire and exploding shells.

Sky Illuminated

The sky over London last night was cloudy but lit up by great, dazzling fans of light from British searchlights. At one time the searchlights caught three raiders over the London area. The anti-aircraft batteries opened up with a thunderous barrage, especially at one German bomber which dropped two loads of incendiary bombs.

Observers agreed that for several hours the anti-aircraft barrage was the heaviest heard here since the outbreak of the war. Many new guns could be seen firing in a great circle of fire around the city.

Attacks Slacken

The intensity of the German attacks on London slackened somewhat after midnight and became intermittent as lone German planes tried to reach the central London area early today.

Indicating the effectiveness of the anti-aircraft barrage, reports up to midnight showed that bombs had been dropped on only two points in the London area. Neither of these points was in the central area.

A baby girl was born in a Fleet Street shelter during one German attack late last night. A policewoman and a housekeeper from the building above the shelter assisted in the birth. The air raid warden in charge of the shelter reported the mother and baby were "doing well."—United Press.

Rumanians Refuse Visit to Briton

Legation in Bucharest Receives New Rebuff In Miller Case

Bucharest, Oct. 6.

The British Legation has received another rebuff from the Rumanian authorities.

When at noon yesterday two members of the Legation arrived at police headquarters to visit Mr. Alexander Miller, connected with the Astra Rumano Oil Company, they were refused admission, although an official promise had been given on Friday that such visits could be made and that a doctor might attend.

Half an hour later, Mr. Miller, guarded by police, visited his flat for a quarter of an hour. He made no statement but looked in normal condition again. It is understood he was also taken to the headquarters of his oil firms, apparently in search of documents.

Although the Ministry of the Interior announced on Friday that Mr. Percy Clark, another British subject, was then at liberty in Ploesti, permission to see him has been granted to only one member of the British Legation, who reports that Mr. Clark has undergone brutal treatment.

Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister in Bucharest, arranged to motor to Ploesti yesterday afternoon to see Mr. Clark personally.

Meanwhile, M. Alexandre Eck, a French journalist, whose arrest was announced two days ago, has been released. The police explained his arrest as an "error."

General Dona has been replaced as chief of the Bucharest police by M. Zavoianu.

A decree has been published forbidding all Jews to possess rural property. These properties will be bought and paid for by State bonds and be shared by Rumanian refugees from the ceded territory of Transylvania.—Reuter.

Smashing R.A.F. Raids Made on Libya

Cairo, Oct. 6.

Smashing attacks by the Middle East Command of the Royal Air Force against Italian bases in Libya were made on Friday.

A communique records a "highly successful" attack on shipping and warehouses at Benghazi, where a large merchant ship was set on fire. Several direct hits were scored on jetties in a raid on Tobruk harbour. Military concentrations and barracks were attacked with incendiary bombs.—Reuter.

Nazis Aid Italians

Rome, Oct. 6.

Reports that German detachments are fighting side by side with the Italians in Egypt, were denied in competent Italian quarters yesterday.

It was admitted, however, that a German volunteer corps, composed of "German residents," was operating in Italian East Africa.—Reuter.

Nazi Invasion Battered by R.A.F. Again

Violent Assault Made as Night Raids Resume

London, Oct. 6.

While London reechoed to anti-aircraft fire and exploding bombs, the Royal Air Force violently assaulted German invasion bases along the French coast again last night.

Flickering German anti-aircraft guns could be seen along the French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne, indicating that the British raids were extensive.

The Air Ministry announced last night that squadrons of Blenheim bombers yesterday carried out a daylight raid against a railroad line outside Cherbourg which was being used by the Germans to bring up invasion supplies.

The British bombers were said to have wrecked the railway line with scores of bombs dropped during the intensive daylight raid.

Another successful attack was reported to have been carried out against the German-occupied aerodrome at Bleville near Le Havre. Direct hits on the aerodrome set one hangar afire, the Air Ministry announced.—United Press.

Night Attack Resumed

London, Oct. 6.

The Royal Air Force resumed their nightly offensive against German-held Channel ports at an early hour last night after a break of two nights owing to bad weather.

The assault, it is stated, was violent. The whole French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne became a blaze, the light of which, because clouds were low, was reflected on the south-east coast of England.

One watcher on a cliff said: "R.A.F. machines crossed the Channel shortly after dark and within a few minutes were dropping bombs galore. It seemed they started several fires."

Daylight attacks by British bombers over the Channel continued for the second day during Friday.

British aircraft attacked oil plants, railway yards and other industrial targets in Germany during Saturday night, states the Air Ministry. Concentrations of barges, shipping and aerodromes in Holland also were bombed.—Reuter.

Raids Admitted

Berlin, Oct. 6.

An admission that the R.A.F. attacked German territory with "strong formations" from the North Sea and from Holland and Belgium on Saturday night is made by the official German news agency.

It is claimed however that the British planes were engaged by anti-aircraft fire and night fighters and forced back.

Describing Saturday night's raids on Britain, the agency says these were continued with "undiminished vigour with hundreds of bombers in a succession of waves. The main weight of the attack was directed on London which again presented the appearance of a burning and smoking hell."

It is noteworthy that the British official account of these raids maintains that all fires were quickly brought under control.—Reuter.

Moves to Combat U.S. Action Said Talked

Economic Opposition to Plans Feared by Axis

Rome, Oct. 5.

All political and military measures which might be taken by the Axis Powers in the event of the United States entering the war following the possible reelection of President Roosevelt were believed to have been examined by Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini during yesterday's Brenner Pass meeting, well-informed observers here stated.

While confident that the military strength of the Axis was sufficient to prevent President Roosevelt from bringing effective American armed intervention into the conflict in the event he remains in the White House, the Axis leaders were believed to have been concerned that he might oppose economically and politically the establishment of a "new order" in Europe, Africa and Asia, thus necessitating the planning of countermeasures.—Domei.

Border Aggression Feared by Soviet

Graduates of Military Academy Told to Prepare

Moscow, Oct. 6.

The Soviet Commissar for War, M. Semyon Timoshenko, told graduates of the military academy here yesterday that "Russia must be ready for any emergency ... because she is not safe from any provocations which may threaten our borders."

Addressing graduates of the academy who were assuming their respective commands, he said: "You are entering the ranks at a time when a second Imperialist war is enveloping the east and the west.

"The Soviet Union, thanks to the wise peace policy of M. Josef Stalin, stands outside the orbit of the war, but this does not mean that we are safe from any provocations which may threaten our borders."—United Press.

Eire Gets First Taste of the War

Masked Irish soldiers clear away debris after Nazi bombs had fallen at Campile, County Wexford, in neutral Eire, wrecking a creamery and killing three girls. Ammonia fumes prompted the soldiers to don their masks.

Spain's Course Believed Set At Brenner Pass Meeting

Axis Plan for Madrid's Participation in War Reported Handed to Suner on Eve of Departure

Rome, Oct. 6.

CHANCELLOR Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini are presenting Nationalist Spain with definite plans for a Spanish role in the Axis campaign against Britain, authoritative quarters reported here last night.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco is expected to make his decision known in Madrid sometime this week.

Authoritative quarters reported that the Axis plan for Spanish participation in the European War was handed to the Spanish Minister of Interior, Sr. Ramon Serrano Suner, yesterday morning by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Count Ciano had hurried back to Rome from Brenner Pass, where Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini conferred on Friday, in order to see Sr. Suner before he left Italy for Madrid.

Portuguese Aid Sought

It was generally admitted in official quarters here last night that the Axis plans for Spain provide for closer active collaboration between Spain and the Axis Powers this winter.

Some quarters here suggested that Generalissimo Franco will also be asked to influence Portugal in an effort to bring that nation within the orbit of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Even if Spain remains a non-belligerent, it was reported last night, the Axis Powers will want to base submarines on the Canary and Madeira Islands in order to tighten the Axis "blockade" of Britain by intercepting ships coming from South Africa.

Reliable quarters also reported that Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini in their meeting at Brenner Pass, discussed plans for fostering a rapprochement between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Stand Towards U.S.

The Axis stand on increased United States aid to Britain also was reported to have been one of the most important questions discussed at Brenner Pass. Most informed quarters understood here last night that the Axis Powers in the future will stiffen their stand against American aid to Britain.

The opinion is growing here that the Axis Powers are preparing for war throughout the winter, but the Italian press has begun to refer to "imminent landing parties" in England. In this connection, it is generally believed here that an attempt by Germany to land in England is bound to come soon.

Whether the invasion fails or succeeds, the Axis Powers next are expected to concentrate all their forces against the Suez Canal.—United Press.

Suner Back in Madrid

Madrid, Oct. 6.

Senor Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of the Interior and special emissary of General Francisco Franco, returned to Madrid by air yesterday from his visits to Berlin and Rome.—Reuter.

Brenner Meeting Seen as Diversion

Urgent Need for New Move To Cover Nazi Failures Believed Discussed

London, Oct. 6.

The urgent need to "hatch" a new move against the British Empire, is regarded by leader writers as the fundamental cause of the meeting between the "major and minor dictators" of the Axis at Brenner Pass two days ago.

Something is needed to cover the failures of the Fuehrer and impotence of the Duce in the last two months and to put some heart into the disillusioned people of Germany and Italy, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

"When Hitler shook hands with Mussolini," the paper declares, "they were able to exchange congratulations on the shattering defeat of the Luftwaffe, on the destruction of flotillas of invasion, on the continually heavier bombing of Germany's war machine, on the recurring flights of the Italian fleet, on the incapacity of the Italian air force and on the prolonged hesitation of the Italian army hundreds of desert miles away from the Nile and Suez Canal.

"Two fields of action have clearly been tempting the dictators—the Balkans and Africa. In either field the dictators may believe that they have the power to deliver dangerous blows, but the Empire can deploy such strength in the defence of its vital interests in the Near East that the Axis has a small chance of winning decisive success there."

The "News-Chronicle" says if history does not eventually reveal that Signor Mussolini was told that a quick finish to the war was now out of the question and that he must increase his effort, "we shall be prepared to eat our hats." For the first time in this war, disappointment, rather than easy jubilation, must have been the key-note of Friday's meeting, the newspaper adds.—Reuter.

Axis Said Fighting On

Rome, Oct. 6.

"In Berlin political circles it is emphasized that the Axis Powers will not give up fighting until British world domination has been completely destroyed," declares the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," quoted in a Berlin dispatch commenting on reports that a peace offensive was discussed at the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at Brenner Pass.—Reuter.

What, Again?—Zero Hour "At Hand"

Berlin, Oct. 6.

Neutral as well as reliable private sources here last night placed mounting credence in reports that Nazi forces along the coast of the English Channel and the North Sea have completed last-minute preparations for an invasion of the of the British Isles and are waiting only for the single command to attack.—Domei.

War Threat Over Burma Road

Tokyo Newspaper Issues Warning to Britain, U.S. On Possible Consequences

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The "Hochi" today warned that the reopening of the Burma Road on October 17 through Anglo-American cooperation would lead to a world war.

"The Pacific Ocean is facing imminent danger. Therefore it is advisable for the United States to avoid any silly move or commitment."

The "Chugai," commenting on last week's statements by the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, at Kyoto, said that the fate of the Pacific Ocean depends on whether or not the United States respects Japan's position in the Far East.

The "Miyako" said that Prince Konoye represented the entire nation's sentiment when he said that the tripartite pact's signatories were determined to accept any power's challenge.—United Press.

No Change Yet Reported

Hongkong, Oct. 6.

Anxious to obtain renewed assistance from Great Britain and the United States and to realize some gain from the far-reaching change in the international situation as a result of the Japanese-German-Italian alliance, the Chungking Government has been making desperate efforts to have the Yunnan-Burma highway reopened following the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese agreement on its closure on October 17.

According to reliable information reaching neutral sources here, the British Government, despite widespread propaganda to the contrary, has been maintaining an extremely prudent attitude regarding this point.

Reports here said that the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, refused to commit himself when the Chinese Ambassador at London, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, called on him last Thursday to urge the reopening of the Burma Road.

In Chungking political circles, reports here said, it is widely believed that the British Government is refraining from clarifying its policy regardnig the reopening of the Burma Road because of the belief that a reopening of that highway is bound to bring strong Japanese pressure on Burma sooner or later.—Domei.

Democratic Campaign Leader Heads East

"Encouraging Situation" Said Found by Wallace

Aberdeen, S.D., Oct. 6.

Mr. Henry Wallace, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate left here for Washington last night after a fifteen day campaign tour through thirteen states.

Mr. Wallace, it was understood, would report to President Roosevelt that he found "the situation very encouraging" for a New Deal victory next month.

Mr. Wallace has been carrying the burden of the Democratic campaign while President Roosevelt has remained in Washington because of his preoccupation with the European and Far Eastern crisis.

One of the keynotes of Mr. Wallace's campaign tour has been his appeal for the support of small businessmen and labourers. He has asserted that the New Deal is seeking to protect them from alleged encroachment by Wall Street.

Simultaneously, Mr. Wallace has emphasized that the Democratic Party fundamentally is interested in agrarian prosperity as one of the essentials in the defence of Democracy against foreign aggression.—United Press.

Spanish War Participation, Balkans Problems Thought Discussed By Axis

Tokyo Newspapers Speculate on Possibility of Germany Yet Striking Sudden Blow at Britain

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Questions discussed by Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini during their important meeting at the Brenner Pass on Friday were the subject of editorial conjectures by the leading local vernaculars this morning.

The influential "Asahi" believed that the discussions centred on the question of Spain's participation in the conflict, while the popular "Yomiuri" suggested that the Balkan problem was the main item of the conference.

Both dailies opposed Anglo-American observations that the Brenner meeting was necessitated by the need of drawing up new plans for a prolonged conflict as a result of Germany's failure to carry out an attack against England before weather conditions deteriorated.

"It is difficult to state absolutely that there will not be a day suitable for the landing of troops hereafter, while it is conceivable that Germany may attack at any time to achieve the benefits of surprise," the "Asahi" stated.

"Since it is unconceivable that the Powers have entered the struggle, staking the nation's fate, hoping to achieve success only by Blitzkrieg methods without preparing for a prolonged fight, the positions of the two Powers cannot be affected even if the wishful thinking of the British and Americans is correct," the paper added.

The "Yomiuri" opined that the Axis Powers seek to wipe out remaining British influence from the Balkans, particularly Greece and Turkey, while the "Asahi" attached importance to the recent visits made to Berlin and Rome by the Spanish Home Minister, General Serrano Suner.

These visits by General Suner, the "Asahi" declared, foreshadow Axis action against Gibraltar in cooperation with Spain.—Domei.

U.S. Calls Up 27,000 Naval Reservists

Full Mobilization of Both Fleet and Marine Organized Reserve Corps Ordered Following Warning "Hour of Test" With Axis at Hand

Washington, Oct. 6.

THE United States Government last night ordered its active sea fighting strength to be increased by 27,000 reservists after the Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, warned the nation of the approach of the "hour of test" with the Axis.

The Navy's total forces in active service thus were brought to 243,492.

After disclosing for the first time that 11,299 reserve officers and men had already been placed on active duty, the Navy ordered full mobilization of both Navy and Marine Organized Reserve Corps and the Fleet Reserve Corps.

As a result of the mobilization order, the only sea fighting reserves not called up were the 39,192 officers and men of the Navy and Marine Voluntary Reserves.

Prior to the general mobilization order, 11,289 Fleet reserves already were in active service, having been called up under a selective system of mobilization in recent months.

Men For New Ships

Men called up for duty in yesterday's mobilization order will be trained to take over the scores of new ships being added to the U.S. Fleet. When the present naval building programme gets under way American shipbuilding yards will be turning out a new warship every five days for the next five years.

The Government's order yesterday represented the first time since 1919 that the organized naval reserves have been mobilized.—United Press.

Shanghai Interested

Unusual interest was aroused in Shanghai by the United States Navy announcement yesterday that all organized Fleet and Marine reservists were to be called up.

It is estimated that there are in the vicinity of a hundred Fleet reservists resident in Shanghai, some of them having lived here for many years and established themselves in business.

In the absence of an official statement there was some speculation as to whether the Washington order would affect reservists resident in Shanghai, but as it was pointed out in a message from Washington yesterday that the Navy Department has now mobilized all effectives except the Volunteer Reserves, it was expected that the mobilization order would also apply to Organized Reservists in the Far East.

Indications that the order was not unexpected here were given in Fleet Reserve circles, which referred to unusual strictness with which the medical examination carried out annually for the purpose of classifying reservists was performed earlier this year. Rumours of the previous call on reservists, revealed by Colonel Frank Knox in his announcement received here yesterday, also had trickled through to Shanghai, it was learned.

Mr. Gandhi Criticizes British Attitude

Interview Said Given to Prevent Misunderstanding

Wardha, Oct. 6.

The "inflexible attitude" of the British official world is criticized by Mahatma Gandhi in a long statement on his recent interview with the Viceroy.

The statement says the purpose of the interview was to leave no ground for misunderstanding and to fight only on well-defined issues without bitterness.

He asserts that Congress does not desire to mount to power at the expense of a single national interest and assures the Viceroy he will have no opposition from the Congress if he forms a Cabinet composed of representatives of different parties.

Congress, he declares, will be content to be in opposition, as far as war effort is concerned as long as Government machinery has to subserve imperialist ends. The immediate issue was the right of self-expression, subject to complete observance of non-violence.—Reuter.

"U.S. Ready for Any Challenge"

Vigorous Reply to Threat Made by Colonel Knox in Speech to Police

Washington, Oct. 6

"If a challenge comes the United States Navy will meet it on the high seas and the army on the battlefield," declared Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in a speech to police officers here yesterday.

"It is your duty to see that nobody stabs them in the back while they are thus engaged.

"An adequate navy at this time," Colonel Knox continued, "demands that we should be able to meet enemies far from our shore and to defeat them in both oceans simultaneously, if necessary.

"The conquest of Europe and a possible successful invasion of England are problems we must face now realistically with swift action. Acquisition of eight bases from Great Britain in exchange for some of our over-age destroyers has moved the Atlantic theatre of naval action 1,000 miles further eastward. Patrol bombers operating from these bases, working in coordination with surface ships, will allow us to meet an enemy in mid-ocean.

"I can assure you that it is the most powerful and efficient fleet in the world today, fully capable of upholding American fradition of victory at sea," said the Secretary of the Navy referring to his recent visit to the fleet in the Pacific.

Sabotage Threat

Stressing the responsibility of police in preventing sabotage, he declared "there are hundreds, even thousands, of saboteurs within our gates. Enemies of Democracy are all round us."

Colonel Knox described the Axis triple alliance as "aimed at the United States. America has never tamely submitted to intimidation." He referred to a possible "test" and added: "God knows whether that test will be on the battlefield of a test of will."

Uttering a warning against possible fifth-column activities, he said: "We must isolate and put where they can do no harm those secret forces within our own borders who would harms us."

If a fight was forced on the United States, Colonel Knox asserted, "we shall be ready for them. We have never lost a war yet. We are the largest obstacle in the path of totalitarian Powers. Should Great Britain fail to stem the tide of the ever-advancing brigands of tyranny, we shall find ourselves surrounded by these international brigands, whose greatest victory would be the destruction of the United States."—Reuter.

Barrage Balloons Drift

Stockholm, Oct. 5.

Fourteen British barrage balloons, probably torn from their moorings by a strong gale, were seen drifting along the Norwegian border yesterday, the "Social Demokraten" announced this morning. One of the balloons was sighted near Soederthelje at a height of about 4,000 feet.—Havas.

Japanese Foreign Minister Enraged by "Interview"

Statements Attributed to Him by Agency Denied; Will Refuse to See American Press in Future

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

MR. Yosuke Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, in an interview with the United Press, today categorically denied statements attributed to him in an alleged interview with the International News Service.

He characterized the whole affair as "outrageous conduct by certain American newspapermen."

The United Press asked him to clear up his alleged statements, particularly the one which said, "I fling a challenge: if America blindly and stubbornly sticks to the status quo in the Pacific then we fight America, for it is better to perish than maintain a status quo."

"Beyond Imagination"

Mr. Matsuoka, clearly irritated, emotionally replied, "there is nothing to be clarified because it is even beyond imagination that any person in such a responsible position as Foreign Minister could have said them. I have never made such remarks.

"The interview in question was granted for publication in "Liberty" magazine and not newspapers and only after submission of the manuscript to me for approval.

"Because of such outright and outrageous violation of confidence, I have made up my mind not to see in future any newspaperman connected with the American press.

"I saw "Liberty's" contributor because I had contributed three articles to that magazine in the past and it was through that connection."

Mr. Matsuoka refused to comment further on what he termed an "impossible story."

Meanwhile, the "Yomiuri" said that the Foreign Office, with the intention of eliminating "such malicious and unfounded anti-Japanese reports as manifested in the alleged I.N.S.-Matsuoka interview, had instructed the Japanese Ambassador to Washington to protest to "Liberty" magazine.

The "Yomiuri" said that the Japanese Ambassador was told to protest against the magazine's contributor giving a "deliberately distorted version" of the interview to the I.N.S.—United Press.

S. A. Wool Farmers Grateful to Britain

Johannesburg, Oct. 6.

Wool farmers of Venterstad, Cape Province, will contribute half a crown from the price of each bale of wool to the British Fleet for the duration of the war and one year after, in recognition of what the British Government and Fleet are doing for South Africa.—Reuter.

Sunderland Bomber Sinks U-Boat After Encounter in Atlantic

Vessel Located and Sent to Bottom Following Torpedoing of British Merchant Vessel

London, Oct. 6.

HOW retribution came to a U-boat in the Atlantic was related yesterday by the captain of a Sunderland flying-boat which has just returned from patrol.

The U-boat had made a torpedo attack on a merchant ship under cover of darkness. As soon as day broke, a Sunderland was on the scene, searching for the marauder, which had travelled many miles from the victim before it was located, blown out of the water and destroyed by bombs.

The submarine had just submerged when the flying-boat dropped the first salvo which brought it to the surface. The second salvo a minute later caught it as it was sinking in a welter of foam and threw it up like a cork from a bottle. The submarine fell back and sank at once, but the pilot dropped a third salvo of bombs, "just to make sure."

Describing his quick turn before dropping the second salvo, the captain said the turn was so steep that "the crew of the flying-boat were flung all over the place."

The Sunderland was operating with the Coastal Command of the Royal Air Force.

Crew of Torpedoed Ship Safe

The anxiety felt in Glasgow for the safety of members of the crew of the Corrientes (Glasgow, 6,863 tons), of the Donaldson South American Line, Ltd., numbering 50 and mostly belonging to the Glasgow area, has been relieved by a radio message received by the owners of the liner.

The Corrientes was sunk by enemy action a week ago. The message from Captain Stewart states that all members of the crew were picked up by a westbound freighter, and it is anticipated that they will be landed at an American or Canadian port.—Reuter.

How Freighter was Captured

At a West Canadian Port, Oct. 6.

Capture of the German express cargo-ship Weser (Bremen, 9,179 tons) off Mexico by the Canadian armed merchant cruiser Prince Robert (6,892 tons) on the night of September 25 was described by the Canadian commander on his arrival here yesterday.

Sailors, he revealed, were aboard the Weser 15 minutes after she had been ordered to heave to. Mistaking the warship for a Mexican gunboat, the German captain refused to halt until a shot was fired across the foredeck. Buckets of fuel had been set around the ship to set her on fire if threatened with capture.

"But we gave them no time. My men were aboard too quickly, the Weser having left the accommodation ladder down. There was no fighting."

The German captain said he had been informed that there were no British warships in the Pacific, so he risked a dash to Germany.—Reuter.

Plans for Invasion of Germany Said Considered by British

Attack Through Austria by Way of Adriatic and Trieste Believed Possible, Says Correspondent

London, Oct. 6.

IT is believed that the chiefs of Great Britain's naval, land and air forces are now thinking of the war entirely in terms of an invasion of Germany, says Reuter's military correspondent.

"Possibility of a Nazi attempt at invasion is receding and preparations for a great counter-stroke are being considered; yet, if we are to invade Germany, we too must cross the seas. How is this to be done?

"A military invasion of the European Continent almost anywhere," he states, "is practicable only if the offensive forces possess naval and air supremacy sufficient to make sure of a deep bridgehead and to guarantee the continuity of transport by sea and air. The reason why the British landing in Norway went wrong was that this principle was disregarded. Lessons were learned then from which the conductors of future operations have gained much profit.

"In regard to operations in future, Austria might be invaded via the Adriatic and Trieste, though this will only be one of the many plans which British control of the sea allows us to contemplate.

"This freedom of movement, established by the Navy, is a nightmare to the Nazis. So concerned by the change in the situation was Marshal Rodolfo Graziani (Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Libya) that he screamed to Rome that he was now confronted with a British army numbering more than 250,000 men. Troops were brought to the Middle East from Great Britain, India, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia without loss of a single soldier.

"When Britain attacks Germany with a powerful mechanized army and gain initial success, Hitler's spreading forces might be hard put to it to defend themselves," the correspondent concludes.—Reuter.

Balkan Sequel to Meeting Expected

Importance Attached by Vichy to Concentration Of Italian Troops

Vichy, Oct. 6.

Diplomatic quarters believed here last night that the first consequences of the meeting between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini at Brenner Pass last week would be felt in the Balkans.

Considerable importance is attached here to reports that Italy has concentrated 120,000 troops and 100 tanks on the Greek frontier and that in view of this massing of Italian troops, the Greek army has been kept in a state of alert.

It is thought that the Axis Powers could strike a blow against Britain by planting their own forces, or those of a friendly Power, on the Aegean.

Official quarters in Vichy are convinced that one of the chief results of the Brenner Pass conference was an agreement on the next Axis step in the Balkans. Such an agreement, it is believed, was designed to give Bulgaria full satisfaction of her territorial demands and a southward outlet to the Aegean.

Italian quarters here indicated last night that another decision which may have been reached at Brenner Pass provided for an intensification of the German effort in the Mediterranean, especially in Egypt where the Italians appear unable to advance any further.—United Press.

Retail Prices Drop In Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Retail prices were 3.0 per cent. lower in September than in August, according to a Commerce and Industry Ministry announcement.

The September retail price index was 17.7 per cent. higher than in September, 1939, 61.3 per cent. higher than in June, 1937, month before the outbreak of the China incident.

The decline was wholly due to the 20.1 per cent. slip in fruit and vegetable prices during the month. All other goods advanced. Fish and seaweed prices went up 2.1 per cent. to reach a point 29.6 per cent. above the September 15, 1939, level.

Building materials moved up 2.4 per cent., fuels 0.8 per cent., meats 0.2 per cent.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS NEWS

South American Trade Mission Plans

London, Oct. 6.

One of main objects of British economic mission shortly proceeding to South America will be to discuss means of supplying various South American countries with goods most urgently needed and formerly obtained from Germany, Italy and enemy-occupied territories. Discussions will also cover further British purchases of South American commodities in keeping with the urgency of various war-time needs.—Reuter.

London Still a "Going Concern"

Much brick and mortar displaced by Nazi bombers in raids on capital yesterday, but London "still a going concern," stated message received in Shanghai late last night.

Three British pilots thought lost earlier in day have turned up (see report on page 1).

In all operations carried out yesterday by R.A.F. against Nazi invasion bases and objectives in German occupied territory, only three British planes reported lost.

Italian Warship Wreckage Found

Papers discovered among wreckage of Italian warship sunk recently by British submarine said revealed vessel was convoying troopships bound for Albania, according to despatch from Palermo.

14-Year-Old Boys For Nazi Army

Boys of 14 years of age will be accepted for training as non-commissioned officers in the Germany army, as from next spring, German Radio stated yesterday.

Meeting Said Avowal Of German Failure

New York, Oct. 6.

Brenner Pass meeting of dictators is "avowal to world that Germany's strategy of terror has failed to terrorise and that final victory promised to German people has not materialised," states "New York Times."—Reuter.

Jewish Students Restricted

Belgrade, Oct. 6.

The Council of Ministers has decreed that the number of Jewish students entering universities, high schools and training colleges shall in future be only one in 10 in proportion to other students. But students whose parents rendered outstanding service to be country are still permitted to enter unconditionally.—Reuter.

Britain Boosts South American Trade

Overseas Cargo Arrivals Average 200 Weekly

London, Oct. 6.

Despite greater tonnage involved in longer distances, ships with overseas cargoes are actually reaching this country at the rate of about 200 weekly, Reuter learns.

In pursuance of the Government's policy of maintaining exports at the highest possible level, steps have been taken to place as much shipping as possible at the disposal of the South American trade, this being one of the main objects of British shipping policy.

About a million tons are now engaged in trade with South America. In accordance with trade arrangements made in recent months all ships bringing imports from South America return there with coal. Other ships have been diverted to call at South American ports even though this is far out of their direct route.

By such measures Britain has succeeded in supplying the entire coal requirements of Argentina and Uruguay. The practicability of further diversions is continually under review in order to extend trade with South American countries though the necessity of using a vast mercantile fleet to the best advantage has always been kept in mind.—Reuter.

Britain Said Done with Appeasement

Chungking Paper Welcomes Cabinet Reshuffle

Chungking, Oct. 6.

The Chinese press welcomes the resignation of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, former British Premier, not so much because it is opposed to him personally but because it sees in the reorganization of the British Cabinet a clear indication of a change in British public opinion.

The independent "Sin Min Pao" says Mr. Chamberlain alone cannot be blamed for Britain's appeasement policy in the past, pointing out that when Mr. Chamberlain returned from Munich the British public gave him a rousing reception, thereby showing that not only Mr. Chamberlain but a large section of the British nation also was supporting appeasement.

Resignation of Mr. Chamberlain therefore is regarded as proving that the British public is now abandoning an appeasement policy. Reorganization of the Government by Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, is viewed as having been done in accordance with public opinion.

The paper says China is ready to co-operate and join hands with the new British public which is convinced of the failure of the appeasement policy, and at the same time is determined to adopt an uncompromising attitude towards aggressors.—Reuter.

Lesson Sermon

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Unreality was the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist Throughout the world yesterday. Golden Text:—Deuteronomy 4.39. "Know therefore this day, and consider it in thine heart, that the Lord he is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath: there is none else."

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson Sermon was the following from the Bible:—Psalms 27.1,3,5. "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? the Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear: though war should rise against me, in this will I be confident. For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me up upon a rock."

The Lesson Sermon also included the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: The understanding even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear, and plants the feet in the true path, the path which leads to the house built without hands "eternal in the heavens." Human hate has no legitimate mandate and no kingdom. Love is enthroned." (Page 454)

Anderson Shelter Machine-Gunned

Proof of the deliberate character of the "terror raids" by the Germans over Britain is this damaged Anderson shelter. Despite the fact that there were no military objectives within miles, the Nazis swooped down and machine-gunned the shelter.

Rumania-Hungary Talks Continue

Rome Expected to Convene Meeting of Balkan States To Examine Problems

Budapest, Oct. 5.

Negotiations on problems arising out of the recent return to Hungary of part of Transylvania are being continued between Budapest and Bucharest.

M. Valer Popp, head of the Rumanian delegation, left the Hungarian capital for Bucharest last night to inform his Government of the latest developments in the negotiations.

Prior to his departure, he was received by Count Stephen Csaky, the Hungarian Foreign Minister.—Havas.

Rome May Call Meeting

Berne, Oct. 5.

It is expected in various Balkan capitals that Italy will shortly convoke a conference of the Balkan states to examine questions which, according to the Axis powers, have not yet been settled, the Balkans correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" reported today.

It is understood that only Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will be invited to the conference, the principal discussions of which will centre on the attitude of Greece and Turkey who, according to the Axis powers, should make their position clear.—Havas.

Diplomatic Reshuffle In France Reported

M. Francois Pietri Made Ambassador to Madrid

Vichy, Oct. 6.

M. François Pietri, an active opponent of the war with Germany, has been appointed French Ambassador in Madrid, in place of M. Robert de la Baume.

The latter replaces M. Coulondre as Ambassador in Berne. M. Coulondre has been placed on the unattached list.

As Navy Minister, M. Pietri completed the work of M. George Laygues in rebuilding the French Fleet.

According to a Berne dispatch to London, M. Coulondre's removal is said to have been decided upon following the last conversation in Paris between M. Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier, and Herr Abetz. M. Coulondre, who was French Ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of war, handed the French declaration of war to the Wilhelmstrosse, consequently he is persona non grata with the Nazis.—Reuter.

U.S. Declared Morally A Belligerent

New York, Oct. 6.

"If the moral support of virtually the whole of the American people means anything we are already in world war number two," says the "Jacksonville Journal."

"As dictatorial nations become bolder and sign new treaties to emphasize their right to destruction, hatred for the methods of totalitarianism becomes more intense among Americans. A total defence programme will be at last undertaken to keep us from war but if it becomes necessary to emphasize our devotion to democracy in any other way we shall be ready."—Reuter.

Nazi Special Envoy Leaves Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Mr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, Germany's special envoy to Japan who has completed his task of bringing about the conclusion of the tripartite alliance between Germany, Japan and Italy, will leave Tokyo tomorrow for Berlin.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Yusuke Matsuoka, held a farewell tea party at his residence this afternoon in honour of the departing Minister. Among those present were the German Ambassador, Major-General Eugen Ott, Dr. Yoshie Saito, Adviser to the Foreign Office, and many other Japanese and German dignitaries.—Domei.

AN accident in which the 4.30 p.m. express from Peiping to Mukden was involved in the vicinity of Changkweichuang, east of Tientsin, on September 27, caused considerable dislocation of traffic. The engine and baggage car passed over the danger point safely, but the first and second class cars and the dining-car left the rails and heeled over. The remainder of the train held to the rails. Fortunately there were no casualties.

Japanese Drop Leaflets Over Chungking

Few Bombs Also Hit City; Chengtu Again Raided; Landing on Laichow Peninsula Said Successful

Chungking, Oct. 6.

THIRTY-SIX Japanese planes raided Chungking this morning for the first time in two weeks, although the wartime capital was shrouded in a haze.

The attackers, it was later announced, were intercepted by Chinese planes, and only 18 actually appeared over the city. They loosed a few missiles in the eastern district, but caused no great damage and no fires at all.

Some direct hits were also scored in the central area, where thatched houses sheltering some of the poorer people were demolished, with a number of the inmates injured. The south bank, near the French Embassy building, was bombed, too.

The alarm was sounded at 11 a.m., and the all clear at 12.50 p.m. In the course of the raid, the Japanese planes dropped propaganda leaflets together with the more deadly bombs; most of the leaflets fell in the Yangtze, however.—Havas.

Chengtu Bombed Again

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Oct. 6.

For the second day in succession, Japanese naval aircraft yesterday afternoon subjected Chengtu to intense bombing, pressing home Friday's successful attack.

Flying over the still-burning provincial capital of Szechuen, the raiders rained a heavy shower of bombs upon various remaining military establishments.

Meanwhile, a fighter formation led by Lieutenant Fusataro Iida attacked the Fengwangshan aerodrome on the northeastern suburbs, where they set on fire ten grounded Soviet-constructed bombers and transport planes which were being used by the Chinese command as utility craft.

An attack also was carried out against Patung, 100 kilometres upstream from Ichang. The Chinese Fifth War Zone headquarters are located at Patung.—Domei.

Fliers Congratulated

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Messages of congratulation on the daring exploit carried out by Japanese naval airmen in their raid on the Tapingssu aerodrome, near Chengtu, were dispatched to Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, by Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Board, and Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Vice-Minister of Navy, it was announced yesterday by the press department of the Naval Section of Imperial General Headquarters.—Domei.

Laichow Peninsula Attacked

At a Japanese Naval Base, Oct. 6.

Japanese naval units as well as landing parties emerged unscathed from an attack on the Laichow Peninsula, in Kwangtung province opposited Hainan Island, the Japanese South China Seas Fleet command announced in a communiqué issued yesterday.

According to the announcement, the Chinese peace preservation corps fled inland upon the approach of Japanese naval landing parties.

While the exact numbers of Chinese losses could not be ascertained, heavy casualties are known to have been inflicted by severe naval bombardment.

Four-hundred and fifty buildings, including two-score barracks and warehouses were set on fire, it was stated, while 325 armed Chungking vessels were disposed of, besides much other arms and ammunition.—Domei.

Communists Mopped Up

Tsinan, Oct. 6.

Intensive mopping-up campaigns carried on over a period of one month by Japanese forces have resulted in 1,010 known Chinese Communists dead, it was revealed here today.

The operations were commenced on September 1 and were carried out mostly in the vicinity of Yichow, in southern Shantung, and Sintai, central Shantung. It also was revealed that the Japanese captured 226 prisoners during the one-month campaign up to October 4.—Domei.

Wounded French Soldiers Return from England

Marseilles, Oct. 5.

A number of wounded French soldiers arrived here from England today on board a French steamer.

The wounded were accompanied by soldiers of the 43rd Infantry Regiment, who brought back their flag. These soldiers fought heroically in the Belgian campaign.

A detachment of troops rendered honours at the pier as the wounded men were taken off the steamer and rushed by ambulance to military hospitals.—Havas.

Thailand Rejects War Aims

Disputes with Indo-China To Be Settled Amicably, Says Diplomat

Washington, Oct. 6.

Categorical denial of reports that Thailand's claims for a readjustment of the border with French Indo-China is connected with the most recent developments in Indo-China, was made yesterday by the Thailand Minister here in an interview with the press.

"Any idea of a military offensive on the part of Thailand against Vichy is without foundation," he declared. He added that negotiations concerning the boundary were begun more than a year ago in connection with the elaboration of the Franco-Thailand non-aggression pact, which declared that the adoption of the Mekong River as a frontier would constitute an act of equity and justice on the part of France.

The Minister also denied the alleged attack by a Thai military plane on Indo-Chinese territory.—Domei.

No Resort to Arms

Bangkok, Oct. 6.

Thailand will not resort to arms to get the territory claimed from Indo-China, declared the Premier, Pibul Songgram, in a statement to the press yesterday.

It is expected that an arbitration commission will be appointed soon to decide the frontier question.—Reuter.

Memorial Service for Late Rev. E. R. Dyer

Veteran Missionary Held In High Esteem in Wusih

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Wusih, Sept. 27.

A service in memory of the late Rev. Edward R. Dyer was held in the Church of the Holy Cross, Wusih, on September 21. The service was attended by 300 members of the congregation, representatives of the other churches in Wusih and friends. The choir of the Church of the Holy Cross assisted at the service and the Rev. Mr. T. P. Yang preached. The church was decorated with branches of bamboo, potted ferns and baskets of cut flowers. Memorial scrolls and silks presented by a number of friends were hung at the rear of the church. Letters of appreciation and remembrance from most of the parishes in the Diocese were received when notice of the memorial service was given and these letters were on display in the church vestibule. Plans are under way for a memorial tablet which it is hoped may be erected to commemorate the life and influence of one who was a faithful pastor and teacher.

The Rev. Edward Ryant Dyer was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 31, 1885, the son of Rolla and Jeanette (Ryant) Dyer. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Kenyon College in 1906 and that of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1918. He was graduated from the Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1911 and was made a deacon in the same year. In the following year Mr. Dyer was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Frederick R. Graves, after having served a year as a member of the American Church Mission. In 1915 Mr. Dyer and Miss Anne Fulton Humphreys, M.D., were married and to them were born two children, Edward Ryant, jun., and Louise Garland Dyer.

Before coming to China the Rev. Dyer was a teacher in St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. During his 29 years of service as a member of the American Church Mission deceased had been successively stationed at Yangchow, Nanking and Paoying before coming to Wusih where he succeeded the Right Rev. G. F. Mosher, now Bishop of the Philippine Islands, as head of the educational and evangelistic work conducted by the mission in Wusih and the surrounding country districts. His ministry in this area, which began in 1918 made him known and loved by large numbers of people in every walk of life. Death occurred on July 27, 1940 at Charlottesville, Virginia, after an illness of several months.

Constructive Work In Soochow

American Red Cross Aids Monthly with Contributions To Mission Relief Groups

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Soochow, Sept. 25.

"Beautiful Soo" is not the city it used to be. The atmosphere, though calm and peaceful on the surface, is far from the free and easy atmosphere of pre-war days. The population of the city is almost as large as in normal times despite the general turn-over of war years. Many of the older, wealthier families are still in Shanghai or in the south west; but many new families have moved in from surrounding districts to the quietness of Soochow proper.

It is amazing just how much constructive work is being carried on in the city under the auspices of the various church missions. The amount of relief work is greatly increased by the grants from the Advisory Committee of the American Red Cross. The funds received through this Committee are for the most part being divided between two uses; namely; (1) medical relief for use in hospitals and clinics in treating Soochow poor; and (2) welfare schools.

Under the medical relief there is being started an anti-tuberculosis drive which is now only in its beginning stage. This drive is being started in order to get the upper hand of the many many cases of tuberculosis brought on by malnutrition and exposure. (There is a great need for a district nurse to make statistical studies of the t.b. in the city).

There are five medical clinics in operation, with Chinese and foreign staffs. During the first six months of operation these clinics treated 44,533 patients. The crying need now is for another full-time Chinese doctor.

Caring for Children

The welfare Schools were begun with the idea of taking children from eight to fourteen and providing one meal a day for them, as well as setting simple study courses. The funds through the American Advisory Committee have been given for three months at a time, making possible the free meal each day. Last year the schools took care of 600 children. This year—though the donation has been increased—the number of children has had to be reduced from 600 to 500 because of the increase in the price of rice. These schools aim at building up the health of the children and then preparing them for self-support as early as possible.

Girls are taught to embroider and do other kinds of hand work, and the boys (with hopes of placing them as apprentices) are taught to use the abacus and to become familiar with various trades like carpentery and leather-work. The children do their own cleaning at the schools and keep their rooms and grounds neat. They sing and study, rest and play, and receive religious instruction suitable to their years. Such schools are now operating in seven places in the city, functioning with the promise of help ($5 per child per month) for the next three months.

Free Distribution of Rice

Through the Soochow Pastors' Association there is a free distribution of rice. The American Advisory Committee has given money making possible free or cheaper rice to the very poor. There is a need for $2,000 each month for October and November, and such a sum has been requested to use through the churches for free rice. The distribution of such rice is in the hands of the pastors of various churches, and reports are made. Through this same Association during the summer, Bible Training Schools were conducted, run in all cases by young Christians of college or middle school age. Such schools functioned for five or six weeks for the benefit of little children in church neighbourhoods.

Every mission in the city is carrying on make-up schools. Enrolments are large. Young people in the city in this way are being looked after as well as limited space and staffs permit. Religious instruction is being given in these schools, and the response is enthusiastic.

Evangelistic work throughout the city is different from in by-gone days. It is not among the rich; in fact, it is in many instances, among illiterates. Reports on all sides, however—from missionary and Chinese worker—are extremely satisfactory. People are really eager to learn of Christianity.

Sudan Contributes to Royal Air Force

London, Oct. 6.

The Sudan Government has given £100,000 for the purchase of a squadron of fighters in token of "gratitude of the people of the Sudan for the benefits conferred by the British Government and their confidence in British victory."

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, in a message to the Sudan Government, describes the gift as an inspiring demonstration of loyalty and devotion.

"When victory brings peace once more to the world, we shall not forget those who helped us so nobly in the days of peril," he adds.—Reuter.

Robbers Get Away with Big Fur Loot

Furs worth $23,000 were stolen by four robbers, two of whom were armed, yesterday at 5.25 p.m. The unusual feature of the robbery was that instead of going to the fur shop to commit the crime the bandits had the shop deliver the furs to their room on the fourth floor (Room No. 430) of the Yangtze Hotel in Yunnan Road. When two shop assistants carrying the furs to their "customers" in the room arrived, the latter turned out to be robbers. After binding and gagging the shop assistants, the men stole the furs and escaped before the Louza police could be informed. The stolen furs belong to a Chinese shop at 340 Honan Road.

Japanese Officer Shot In Siccawei

A Japanese officer was reported yesterday evening to have been shot and wounded shortly after 10 a.m. yesterday by an unknown gunman in the refugee zone in Siccawei. The man fired several shots and escaped. As the shooting occurred within Chinese territory garrisoned by the Japanese, no information regarding the affair could be obtained from the French police. A Chinese source reported last night that four suspects were later arrested. The motive behind the shooting could not be ascertained.

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Mayor Charges Rice Guild With Profiteering

Manipulation by Local Merchants Responsible For High Prices; Offer to Co-operate Made

AS a prerequisite for improving the rice situation in Shanghai, the present rice merchants' guild in the Settlement known as the Shanghai Rice and Bean Merchants' Association must be abolished. This is the opinion held by Mayor Fu Siao-en of the Shanghai Special Municipality. The Mayor told the "North-China Daily News" that after the abolition of the guild, which he alleged to be behind the manipulation in the market, he would be willing to cooperate with authorities of the foreign areas here in improving the rice situation.

"The Settlement authorities can do so only if they have such a determination, but so far they do not have. While they are at their wits' end, my co-operation is not desired," Mayor Fu complained. He referred to police co-operation in raiding godowns and other places where rice hoarding is evident. He said that he had spent a large sum of money for investigating the hoarding of rice in one of the foreign areas and discovered that rice had even been hidden under the floor. He will not reveal the results of his investigations unless his police are allowed to participate in a joint investigation with the police of foreign areas.

New Group Planned

After the abolition of the guild, a new group of men will be appointed to control the market and these men must be responsible to officials, he said. Discussion may then be held among the municipal authorities concerned for the purpose of organizing an official body to control rice distribution and consumption. Mayor Fu hinted that even the Consular Body should co-operate in the scheme, for foreign-owned godowns might be objects of investigations.

Mayor Fu said that bags of rice being taken to or from godowns must be carefully checked as to their date of purchase and price. As a man who had been engaged in business before, Mayor Fu explained that he was well acquainted with tricks played by unscrupulous merchants, who might have duplicates of the stamp tax receipts which would lead people to accept higher cost prices than the actual prices paid by the merchants. Godowns must be guarded by the police at all times because, Mayor Fu said, he knew that rice was usually transported to godowns after the curfew hour had begun.

Drastic Measures Permissable

The Mayor was of the opinion that the authorities may resort to any drastic measures in dealing with manipulators in the rice market. Since rice is a staple cereal needed by all Chinese, the public would never condemn the authorities for carrying out strict measures against profiteering. He was of the opinion that rice merchants should be allowed a profit of only between five and 10 per cent., depending on the quantities of the rice bought. Rice merchants should serve the poor who buy small quantities of the grain, he said.

"Chinese bankers here formerly connived with rice merchants openly in rice profiteering but now indirectly" Mayor Fu alleged, while stressing the necessity of bankers' co-operation in carrying out his rice policy. Each bank would be asked to contribute varying sums of money towards the official rice capital according to their ability, he said.

Where the Trouble Occurs

Throughout the interview, the Mayor emphasized the significance of checking the importation and transportation of rice in Shanghai because, he explained, that was where the trouble occurred. A merchant would order rice from Saigon at a low price and then store it in Shanghai godowns without the knowledge of the authorities or the public. Then rumours might be spread regarding difficulties in shipping rice to Shanghai, causing an increase of price. He would wait for the most opportune moment to take out his cargo from the godowns to obtain a bigger profit than he was entitled to.

Mayor Fu revealed that he had had several meetings with the authorities of the foreign areas in connection with the rice situation. Only recently, two high officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council called on him and discussed the problem. Nothing tangible had been decided upon, indicating apparently that there are difficulties in carrying out the Mayor's rice control scheme. Judging from what the Mayor said yesterday, it would appear that while he stood for drastic and quick measures, other authorities still felt restricted in tackling this many-sided problem. It was revealed that the appointment of some Japanese to serve on an official rice committee might be one of the problems.

Assistant to Cost to Living Inquiry Thanked

Prizes to Be Awarded At Tea Party Today

This afternoon at 5 p.m. those who have collaborated in keeping records of the foreign cost of living conducted during the past year by the Shanghai Municipal Council will be guests at an "Appreciation Tea" to be held in the rooms of the American Women's Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road. Five who have kept the best records will receive first prizes in the form of cheques for $100 each, and six will receive, as second prizes, cheques for $25 together with a basket of goods-in-kind.

Eighty others who kept records for a whole year are to receive goods. These prizes have been provided by the firms whose products were shown by the study to be most used. The guests will be entertained by Asia Theatres, Ltd., in appreciation of the services they have rendered.

Miss Eleanor M. Hinder, who has been in charge of the study, will broadcast this evening over Station XHMA by courtesy of the station, at 8.15 p.m. She will announce the names of the prize winners and the donors of gifts.

Japan Suspends Local Air Services

Move to Benefit Service To Continent

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Temporary suspension of local lines to the advantage of the continental services has been decided upon by the Japan Airways Co., which has just fixed its winter season schedules extending from October 1 to March 31.

The new schedule calls for daily services on the Tokyo-Yonao-Keijo-Changchun line, the Tokyo-Fukuoka-Tsingtao - Peiping service, the Fukuoka-Shanghai-Nanking line, and the Tokyo-Taihoku route. There will be a three-day-service on the Tokyo-Taihoku route. There will be a three day service on the Tokyo-Bangkok International Line and two-day connections on the Yokohama-Saipan-Palao run.

New all-Japan Mitsubishi MC-20 type planes will be used on these services in conjunction with the 21-passenger Douglas DC-3 type planes. The Mitsubishi planes accommodate eleven passengers each.—Havas.

Total Mobilization For Japan

Government to Change Law To Control Trade

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

The Government has decided to make alterations to the National General Mobilization Law in order to gain greater control over private enterprises and to adopt a series of compulsory measures deemed necessary in the present national emergency which places service to the state before private profits, the local press reported here.

The present law was considered satisfactory for the transition period in the second year of the China conflict when the full meaning of the war-time situation had not been realized.

The Government deems it now necessary to re-examine the provisions of the law and to revise it to some extent. The revision is expected to be completed in time for submission to the Diet at its next session. —Havas.

Deadlock in French Tram Strike Continues

Absolutely no change was noted in the French Tramways strike yesterday and the same situation, as that on Saturday, prevailed. There were 45 trams out, with policemen on the platforms to keep order, while constables were seen at the stops, searching suspicious-looking Chinese passengers.

The same number of buses was out on the run and it was stated yesterday that it will remain so for the next few days. No negotiations have taken place in the last two days and an official of the company was unable to say whether an agreement would be reached in the near future.

The attitude of the strikers was surprising, he stated, since the majority of the employees had returned to their jobs, while the remaining men neither presented their demands, nor made any steps to bring the dispute to an end.

Police Open Fire on Burglars

A Chinese pedestrian was slightly wounded at 5.15 a.m. yesterday when a Chinese policeman opened fire at several burglars is Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The shooting took place near Peking Road and the constable fired four shots, none of which hit the burglars. They were all arrested and brought to Central Police Station.

Woman Injured When Ceiling Collapses

A Chinese woman sustained concussion of the brain when a portion of ceiling on the second floor of 474/6 Avenue Road collapsed yesterday afternoon. The victim was taken to hospital, but her condition was not believed to be serious.

FUNERAL

Andrea Capetta

In the presence of over two hundred persons of the local Italian Community the remains of the late Mr. Andrea Capetta, of the Lloyd Triestino steamer, Conte Verde, were laid to rest on Saturday morning at the Hungjao Road Cemetery. Father Cavedini, Chaplain of the Italian Forces, celebrated a Requiem Mass at the graveside. The deceased died last Wednesday at the Shanghai General Hospital at the age of thirty-two years. He is survived by his family in Italy. The casket, which was draped with the Italian National colours, was carried to the grave by six of the deceased's shipmates. Among those present were Commander Chinca, Officers and crew of the Conte Verde, Cav. Uff. A. Bonetta, Managen of Lloyd Triestino in Shanghai, Dr. Umberto Marano, representative of the Italian Commercial Bank on board the Conte Verde, The Italian Harbour Master, Dr. F. Tajer, Vice-Consul for Italy, Mr. G. Regoli Borea, Assistant Consular Judge for Italy, service men from the gunboats "Lepanto," "Carlotto" and "San Marco," several members of the civilian community and others.

Among those sending flowers were: Il Comandante e gli Ufficiali del Pfo. "Conte Verde"; L'equipaggio del Pfo. "Conte Verde"; Il personale di cucina del Pfo. "Conte Verde"; Il R. Consolato Generale D' Italia; La Banca Commerciale Italiana; Lloyd Triestino S.A.N.; L'Agente Generale del Lloyd Triestino; Lega Nayale Italiana; Il Fascio Di Shanghai; Mrs. Charles Mose; U. Azzolini e famiglia; C. Bianchi; Dr. P. Muto-Nardone; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Portuguese Community Celebrates National Day

One of the most picturesque of the observances connected with the celebration by the local Portuguese community on Saturday, the 30th anniversary of the Republic of Portugal was the al fresco folk dance held in the grounds of the Portuguese Consulate-General, 15 Rue Francis Garnier. The orchestra was under the leadership of Mr. J. Sequeira.

"The Catholic Priesthood"; Radio Talk Over XMHA

Rev. J. K. Kearney, S.J., Describes Its Influence For Moral Uplift and Civilization

THE work of the Catholic priest throughout the ages, his influence in moral uplift and the advancement of civilization were the subject of an interesting radio talk delivered yesterday over Station XMHA by the Rev. James F. Kearney, S. J. The priesthood, he said, had exerted its influence for moral education, social concord and brought to young and old realization of the ascendancy of the spiritual over the material. The teachings of the priest, he declared, have moderated the mad search for pleasure and uncontrolled desire for worldly goods that debase so much of modern life. He said:

"Kingdoms, republics, mighty empires fall mortally wounded about us; the Catholic Church goes on forever. What is the mysterious power that enables her, century after century, to ward off the savage death-blows aimed at her also? There is something that she possesses, that enables her unceasingly to rally her faltering followers, to reanimate their courage every time disaster threatens. It is the priesthood. In the old days of China's Empire only the sovereign himself might dare to offer sacrifice to the Supreme Being, asd with the passing of that Empire the smoke of sacrifice is no longer seen in Peiping's Temple of Heaven. Each twelve-month, at the winter solstice, the Son of Heaven with a magnificent retinue went from the Winter Palace to the Temple. At the awful moment of midnight, the Priest-Emperor, a sceptre of jade in his hand, advanced to the marble, torchlit altar set under the open vault of the skies in full view of the God of Heaven. Then, taking incense, costly jade, silk, rice spirits, the finest the land could produce, he offered sacrifice. Amidst chanting and solemn prayers, the offerings were completely burned. Lastly, a bullock without blemish was slaughtered and offered up as a holocaust to the Most High. His sacerdotal functions discharged, the Emperor returned to the Palace.

New Religion

"All this seems strangely superstitious to the modern mind. But we must not forget that it was only in recent centuries that men excogitated a new sort of religion in which there was no exterior, perennial sacrifice and hence no sacrificing priesthood. The Jewish priesthood of old derived its real majesty and glory from the fact that it was a type of the Christian priesthood of the new and eternal covenant, sealed with the redeeming blood of the High Priest, Jesus Christ. Moreover, Christ set aside officially, before His departure, other priests to offer up in an unbloody manner the self-same Sacrifice that He Himself had offered once for all in a bloody manner.

"That the prophecies of so many self-styled "saviours" of humanity should end up in the thunder of artillery, the rumbling of giant tanks, and the screaming frightfulness of dive bombers, is a significant phenomenon. It seems to be God's "reductio ad absurdum," his favorite argument against false saviours who would redeem the world by an outpouring of blood, not their own but the blood of millions of other people; whereas Christ, the true Saviour, redeemed it once for all by unselfishly sacrificing, not the blood of others, but His own to the final drop.

God's Will

"A splendid Christian mother whose soldier son had been terribly mutilated by an exploding shell wrote about him: "It is heartrending, but wonderful, to see this young man stretched out on his cross of agony, happy though suffering every instant. He had intended before war broke out to become a priest, but God willed it otherwise. After all, what does it matter how we pour out our life's blood for God, if only we do it according to His will? If my son cannot be a priest, he can at least imitate Christ in being a victim; for the Saviour was both Priest and Victim."

"It is true. Christ was a priest in the poverty of the manger, a priest in the purity of His life, a priest in the penitence of the desert, a priest in the Sermon on the Mount, a priest when instituting the sacraments, especially the Holy Eucharist; but more than in any of these, a priest as well as a victim in His terrible passion. It seemed as if on the cross eternal Justice had laid hold of Him, not merely from without, but from within, at the very source of His life. Christ's inmost soul was being twisted in the hand of the Almighty, who hates sin with an infinite hatred; and Christ was now, as it were, Sin made man. The Saviour let out a cry of such piercing woe: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" that the sun was clouded over, darkness dropped down from the skies and the earth quaked till the rocks broke and the veil of the Temple was rent asunder. And having drunk the dregs of suffering for us, still master of Himself, He gave forth with His last breath a cry of power to prove that He was dying freely, not because He had to. "He was offered, this high driest, because He willed it."

"It was the high priest, Christ, who ordained His apostles officially as priests at the Last Supper with the words, "Do this in commemoration of me," thereby commanding them to offer up again the sacrifice begun at the Last Supper, consummated on Calvary. It is that new and glorious sacrifice, that clean oblation predicted by Malachy which the priesthood of the Catholic Church has offered continuously down through the centuries and offers today in all parts of the world from the rising to the setting of the sun.

"The work of the duly ordained priest is to carry on the apostolate and renew the sacrifice of Christ. "We see with our own eyes," says Pius XI, "whither the world has been brought by its arrogant rejection of divine revelation and its pursuit of false philosophical and moral theories. That it has not fallen still lower down the slope of error and vice is due to the guidance of the light of Christian truth that always shines in the world. Now the Church exercises her 'ministry of the word' through her priests. These she sends everywhere as unwearied heralds of the good tidings which alone can save and advance true civilization and culture or help them rise again.

His Word and Voice

"The word of the priest enters the soul and brings light and power; the voice of the priest rises calmly above the tumults of passion, fearlessly to proclaim the truth and exhort to good; that truth which elucidates and solves the gravest problems of human life." When the Saviour of the world was providing for future ages which would not have the unique privilege of His personal ministrations, He said solemnly to the apostles He had chosen, and in them to all the succeeding bishops and duly authorized priests till the consummation of the world: "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth. Going therefore, teach ye all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Sacerdotal Influence

"What an influence the priesthood has had through the centuries for moral education, social concord, the advancement of civilization! Week after week the priest brings home to young and old the fleeting nature of the present life upon which too many base their only hopes of happiness. His teachings are suited to moderate the mad search for pleasure and the uncontrolled desire for worldly goods that debase so much of modern life and spur on whole nations and classes of society to hate one another.

"Non-Catholics sometimes look upon the priest as an obstacle, his sacramental ministrations as narrow, annoying formalism, a hindrance to a direct and free approach to God. But, it is not the intention of the Church that her priests should be an obstacle to the Christian soul, but its greatest and most constant help. As Pope Pius says, the Catholic at almost every stage of his mortal career finds at his side the priest with powers received from Christ to help him. An extraordinary tribute to the tremendous power recognized as mysteriously inherent in the priesthood is given by the enemies of the Church. For not only in ancient, but in modern history, as we know from England, Ireland, France, and in our days Russia, Mexico, Germany and Spain when persecution flares up it is against the priesthood that they invariably strike their first and fiercest blows.

The Spiritual Father

"Summed up, the priest after his long years of special preparation is by virtue of his ordination a spiritual father, because he breaks the bread of life to his spiritual children. But most of all he is their mediator with heaven, daily offering up to God for them the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. What the priest does at the Mass far from being a superstitious, unreasonable rite, is the unbloody renewal of Chirst's sacrifice, explicitly commanded by the Son of God, and thus exquisitely described from a layman's viewpoint by Cardinal Newman:

"It is not a mere form of words; it is a great action, the greatest action that can be on earh....Christ becomes present on the altar in flesh and blood,—He before whom angels bow and devils tremble....We all around each in his place, look out for the great advent, "waiting for the moving of the waters." Each in his place, with his own heart, with his own wants, with his own thoughts, with his own intentions, with his own prayers, separate but concordant, watching what is going on, watching its progress, uniting in its consummation....Not painfully and hopelessly following a hard form of prayer from beginning to end, but like a concert of musical instruments each different but concurring in sweet harmony, we take our part with God's priest, supporting him, yet guided by him....You ask me whether this is not a formal, unreasonable service....It is wonderful, quite wonderful!"

British Air Defences Impress Tass Writer

Superior to Anything Previously Encountered

Moscow, Oct. 6.

Having visited an anti-aircraft battery in action, the London Correspondent of Tass Agency expresses this view:

"Construction of such batteries (as this) does not yet solve the problem of the defence of England against night raids. One thing, however, is clear: The British have already created an anti-aircraft defence system, including balloon barrage and fighter planes, which is much more impressive than anything German aviation has encountered hitherto."

The correspondent describes the friendly way in which he was received by officers and men attached to the battery, gives a detailed account of the way the men live and comments that the condition of troops and their treatment are far better than in the last war.—Reuter.

Japanese Expert Sees Long War

Bombing Cities Cannot Alone Bring Victory, Says Well-known Writer

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Declaring that air forces alone cannot conquer an open city, Mr. Hanji Kinoshita, eminent Japanese authority on international politics, expresses the view in an article in the current issue of the "Thoroughfare of Politics" that the war between Germany and Britain will be a long one.

"Although almost all predictions on the development of the European war by military and political authorities in the world have been turning out to be wrong ever since the outbreak of hostilities," he states, "I believe that the struggle between Germany and Britain will become protracted."

"Why?" he asks, and answers, "Because, as it was clearly shown to the world in the Spanish civil war, air forces alone cannot even conquer an open city. The amazing success of German military operations on the Continent was the result of effectively combined use of planes and mechanized units.

The Channel Barrier

"The Straits of Dover are narrow, but are still a sea, as Britons are wont to say. Without the use of ships, whether large and heavily armed or small and unarmed, even a single German soldier cannot be transported from the shore of the Continent to that of England.

"Taking advantage of speed and superiority in numbers, Chancellor Adolf Hitler may send his men across the Channel like a storm of grasshoppers, but the power of the British fleet of small-sized vessels, which has been re-enforced greatly of late by the 50 destroyers secured from America, would stop the march of the German U-boats half way across the sea.

"Taking all in all, it is most probable at present that Germany must fight a long war against Britain."—Reuters.

Nanking Navy Adviser Leaves For Japan

Nanking, Oct. 6.

Captain Kenzo Ito, who rendered invaluable service in the re-building of the Chinese Navy since the days of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking, hopped off at 9 o'clock this morning for Shanghai en route back to Tokyo where he will assume a new post in the Navy Ministry. He was seen off at the aerodrome by numerous Japanese and Chinese friends.—Domei.

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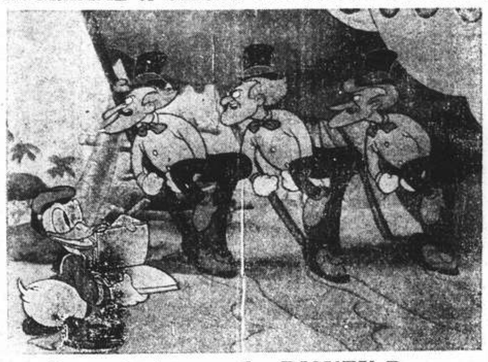

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THE SPORTS PAGE

U.S.A. Snatch Softball Trophy After Trailing 3-1

Lucky Seventh Inning Sees Americans Garner Four Runs to Clinch Victory; Large Crowd Thrilled

THREE errors in the seventh inning cost the British Empire the Soft Ball Challenge Trophy yesterday morning at the Canidrome when the Americans, after trailing 3-1, garnered four runs to nose out their rivals by 5-3, in a game replete with thrills that had the twelve hundred enthusiastic fans keyed to fever-pitch for the entire nine innings. The fair sex were by no means outdone for in the opener, Portugal v. The World, they served up a brand of ball reminiscent of the day the California girls introduced the game to Shanghai. As a result of the gala exhibitions about $10,000 was collected for the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of British Civilian Air Raid Victims from admssions, sale of programmes and the auctioning of the autographed soft-balls by none other than A. F. Kimball himself.

The high-lights of the exhibitions were:—The "smoky" curve pitched by Mr. A. H. George, H.B.M. Consul-General, which had not only the opening Empire batter baffled but also Mr. R. P. Butrick, acting U.S. Consul-General, who signalled behind the bat, the mean drop hurled by Mr. Rivero de Melo, Consul-General for Portugal, in the opening game which so demoralized his compatriots that they eventually held the short-end of a 7-2 score; Mr. Kimball's handling of the auctions which netted $1,000, the autographed soft-balls going to the Portuguese and British Consul-General for five hundred dollars apiece after some spirited bidding; Miss Naju Sarkari's snappy pick-ups and throws to first which had "Bill" Lamneck wary of his laurels; Miss Katherine Campbell's sterling performance with the bat and in the outfield; "Bill" Ward's homer; Lamneck's magnificent one-hand catch off Butler's hurricane clout in the fifth; and "Jim" Ward's error in the unlucky seventh which started the rot and cost the team the game.

Tough on Tommy

The brand of ball was tight and it was certainly hard on Tommy Butler, the Empire moundsman, for he had his opponents held down to only five scattered hits all the way to the "fatal" seventh. On the other hand, Squires allowed nine bingles but only three tallied as the field supported him in grand style.

With the score 5-3 in favour of the Americans the Empire passed a glorious opportunity in the eighth. With the bases loaded, nobody down, and the strong batting end up it seemed a cinch. The fans were yelling themselves hoarse when "Dud" Squires threw discretion to the winds and relied on his fielders. Knowing their weakness, "Dud" served the next three batters with what is known in cricket parlance as full-pitches, which were nailed in the outfield in one-two-three order, to save the game.

Lamneck Opens Scoring

Taking the game as they scored, the Americans were the first to draw blood. Bill Lamneck cracked out a three-bagger which scored Nance, who had reached first on a well-placed bunt and second on a 'steal'. However, the score was levelled in the second frame as Ralfe reached first on a single and second on a fielder's choice to score on Pote-Hunt's safety.

The Americans were shut-out by Butler for the next four stanzas when they launched their 'blitzkreig' which was aided and abetted by "Jim" Ward's high throw to first. This is how it happened:—Honeycutt reached first on Ward's wild peg. Lamneck took the initial sack on Benevich's fumble. Flook cracked out a fly to right which was muffed scoring the two runners. Krause touched first on "Bill" Ward's fumble. Huebner smacked a two-bagger which brought in another two runs. The next three batters were tagged at first. Score 5-3 in favour of the Americans.

British Consul Presents Trophy

Britain's gallant attempt to crack the opposing defence was nipped in the eighth and the silver trophy, presented by Mr. Emile Ginsburger for annual competition between the two All-Star aggregations, slipped through their hands to find a resting-place in the American Club for the year.

At the conclusion of the game Mr. A. H. George presented the trophy to "Clive" Flook, captain of the winning team, and congratulated the players on their magnificent exhibition. In thanking them for their co-operation for such a worthy cause the Consul-General shook hands with everyone of the players.

The score cards follow:—

U.S.A.

	AB.	R.	H.
W. O. Smith (Smitty), c.	3	0	0
W. Griffiths (Bill), c.	0	0	0
F. D. Nance (Frick), Rev.	4	1	1
J. Honeycutt (Joe), ss.	4	1	0
W. J. Lamneck (Bill), 3b.	4	1	1
C. Whatley (Red), rf.	2	0	0
C. G. Flook (Cliff), rf.	2	1	0
B. Biesl (Bob), 2b.	0	0	0
W. O. Krause (Owen), 2b.	2	1	0
F. R. James (Floyd), lf.	2	0	0
A. G. Huebner (Al), lf.	1	0	1
J. W. Lawler (Fuzzy), rf.	2	0	1
J. Schaberg (Johnny), rf.	1	0	0
H. Sperry (Hank), 1b.	3	0	1
C. C. Squires (Dud), p.	3	0	0
	33	5	5

British Empire

	AB.	R.	H.
L. C. Kew (Lionell), c.	4	0	1
E. B. Cumine (Eric), lf.	4	0	1
J. Ward (Jim), 3b.	4	1	1
W. Ward (Bill), 1b.	4	1	2
M. Benavich (Molly), ss.	4	0	0
R Ralfe (Red), 2b.	3	1	1
F. F. Sullivan (Sully), cf.	3	0	0
J. Pote-Hunt (Jack), Rev.	3	0	2
A. Logan (Archie), rf.	3	0	1
T. Butler (Tommy), p.	2	0	0
D. Parkin (Duggie), p.	0	0	0
	34	3	9

Score by innings:—

Br. Empire	010	200	000 =3
U.S.A.	100	000	40x=5

Umpires:—Lengyl, Ward and Spud Murphy.

Something for Nothing

Each programme was numbered and the holder had a chance in the drawing which took place during the games. The winning numbers with the prize drawn follow:—

1st No. 418 Badminton Racquet donated by Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd.
2nd No. 784 Squash Racquet donated by Messrs. Harvie, Cooke & Co., Ltd.
3rd No. 560 2 botts. of John Haig Whisky donated by Messrs. Gande Price Ltd.
4th No. 704 2 lbs. of Wool donated by Shanghai Worsted Mills Ltd.
5th No. 307 5 2-lb. tins of Hazelwood Super Cre e Toffee donated by the Henningsen Produce Co., Fed., Inc., U.S.A.
6th No. 762 5 lb. tin Horlick's Malted Milk donated by H. M. Hodges.
7th No. 199 Aristocrat Chocolates donated by Bakerite Company, Fed., Inc., U.S.A.

Other numbers drawn were: 475, 203, 748, 67, 367.

Portuguese Ladies Beaten by "World"

Lose Control After Good Opening; World Tally and Then Run Riot to Win 7-2

Contrary to all expectations the Portuguese Ladies Softball team, winners of the league series, were forced to bite the dust of the World aggregation in the opening game of the exhibitions at the Canidrome.

After a spirited opening Portugal seemed to lose control after the trio of runs chalked up against them in the initial inning, for though they stuck to their guns they lacked the finish round the bases. On the other hand, the World knew how to bunch their hits which brought home the necessary runs to seal the issue.

The outstanding players were Naju Sarkari whose handling at shortstop was the piece de resistance of the game as her lightning pegs to first which were applauded time and again had even "Bill" Lamneck, the City's shortstop, gaping; Katherine Campbell, Nellie Canavarro, Lois Ellis, Leonora Quincey, Dzung Moo Lan.

Costly Portuguese Errors

After scoring in the initial frame Portugal allowed their opponents to tally three runs on a series of errors. This seemed to dishearten the team and Verna Remedios found her usual fast curves lacking the usual steam, for the World simply ran riot and clouted the rubber-pill all over the field. Try as they did in the last two stanzas the gods of fortune were against Portugal. The game finally ended 7-2 in favour of the World.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Pitcher and Catcher

Mr. A. H. George, the British Consul-General, and Mr. Richard P. Butrick, Acting Consul-General for the United States, pose for the camera before the start of the game. Mr. George pitched the first ball of the match and, in doing so, completely baffled Mr. Butrick who was acting as catcher.

The score-cards follows:—

Portugal

	AB.	R.	H.
Noemi Machado, cf.	2	1	1
Margaret Oliveira, 2b.	3	0	1
Flavia Pereira, ss.	3	0	0
Marie Canavarro, 3b.	3	0	2
Louisa Lobo, c.	2	1	1
Frances Caldas, 1b.	3	0	1
Thelma Collaco, rf.	3	0	1
Isabella Barros, lf.	2	0	0
Nellie Canavarro, Rov.	2	0	0
Verna Remedios, p.	2	0	0
	25	2	7

The World

	AB.	R.	H.
Leonora Quincey, 1b.	3	1	1
Lois Ellis, 3b.	4	1	
Katherine Campbell, lf.	3	2	1
Carol Hubbard, c.	3	2	2
Naju Sarkari, ss.	2	0	2
Priscilla Pote-Hunt, cf.	2	0	0
M. Lachlan, Rov.	2	0	0
Nickie Rhodes, Rov.	1	0	0
Fannie Hayward, lf.	3	1	2
Cissy Betines, lf.	0	0	0
Dzung Moo Lan, p.	3	0	1
Sung Zoh-vi, 2b.	2	0	1
Anna Letchford, 2b.	1	0	0
	29	7	11

Umpires:—Lengyl, Ward and Spud Murphy.

Score by innings:—

Portugal	110	000	0 =2
World	312	010	x=7

Regional Football Results

London, Oct. 6.

Following are the results of regional football matches played yesterday:

North

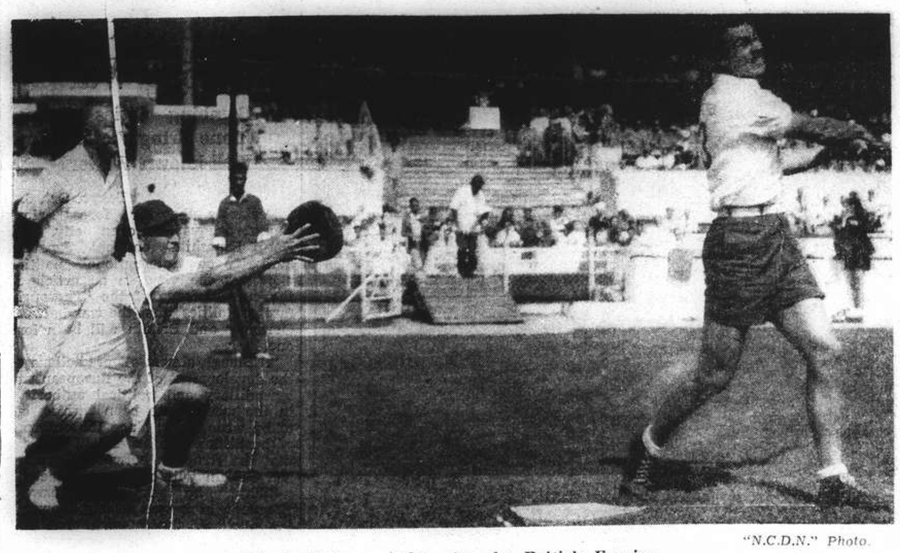
Barnsley 1, Newcastle 0
Blackburn 4, Crewe 1
Bradford City 5, Doncaster 1
Burnley 2, Stockport 2
Halifax 2, Bradford 3
Huddersfield 1, Leeds 1
Hull 0, Rotherham 2
Liverpool 9, Chester 1
Manchester United 0, Manchester C. 2
Middlesbrough 5, Sheffield W. 4
Oldham 3, Bury 4
Rochdale 2, Preston 1
Sheffield United 1, Chesterfield 0
Southport 0, Everton 1
Wrexham 3, Tranmere 3
York 1, Lincoln 2

Scottish

Airdrieonians 1, Celtic 0
Clyde 2, Dumbarton 2
Falkirk 2, St. Mirren 0
Hibernian 4, Partick 0
Morton 4, Albion 0
Motherwell 3, Third Lanark 0
Queen's Park 3, Hearts 1
Rangers 2, Hamilton 0

South

Arsenal 7, Southen 0
Birmingham 1, West Bromwich 3
Cardiff 0, Bristol City 1
Charlton 3, Fulham 0
Chelsea 1, West Ham 1
Clapton Orient 1, Brentford 0
Milwall 3, Watford 0
Northampton 7, Luton 1
Norwich 3, Crystal Palace 1
Nots County 1, Coventry 3
Portsmouth 5, Brighton 1
Queen's Park Rangers, Tottenham 1
Reading 4, Swansea 0
Southampton 2, Aldershot 3
Stoke 3, Leicester 3
Walsall 4, Notts Forest 3.—Reuter.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Ward Strikes a Blow for the British Empire

In a sparkling exhibition of softball yesterday, America beat the British Empire after an exciting tussle. The Americans were trailing 3-1 at one time and the trophy looked like being a cinch for the British team. In the lucky seventh inning, however, three costly errors gave the Americans four runs and a commanding lead which they just managed to hold on to. The final score was 5-3. Pictured above is Bill Ward cracking out a homer in the fourth inning to give the Empire their lead of 3-1.

Rest Overwhelm England XI

Win by Clear Margin of 112 Runs; Lawrance and Sinclair Bat Well

Two S.C.C. elevens labelled England and The Rest, neither of which resembled in the least the original teams selected for the game, played a one-sided game on the S.C.C. ground yesterday, The Rest winning as they pleased by the overwhelming margin of 112 runs. They batted first and amassed 214, in reply to which the English XI made a poor showing in totalling 120. L. T. Lawrance, Junior, and Sinclair were, in the main, responsible for the fine total recorded by The Rest, scoring 71 and 69 respectively in very attractive innings.

Sinclair, more forceful in his methods, thrashed the attack and though he gave a difficult chance towards the end of his long innings, his knock was always full of good things.

No less than ten bowlers were tried for the English attack in their efforts to dislodge The Rest bats, only P. J. Hart, the wicketkeeper, not being afforded a chance of claiming wickets by the bowling route. Six attackers were successful in their endeavours with P. V. Simpson well-known fast-bowler, coming out best, his four victims costing eight runs apiece.

Leach, who secored a most useful 43, and Duckitt, with 21, were responsible for well over half the English total, no less than eight members of the team failing to reach double figures.

Save towards the end of the innings, the knock was nothing more nor less than a dismal procession of batsmen to and from the wickets.

Rest of S.C.C.

A. Graham, c. Fiennes, b. Anstice	3
L. T. Lawrance, Jr. b. Leach	71
J. C. Jenkins, l.b.w. b. Rogerson	6
L. T. Lawrance, b. Hickson	1
H. E. Orr, b. Simpson	10
A. C. Sinclair, b. Hickson	69
R. Lawrance, c. Leach, b. Mellor	13
H. Johns, c. Anstice, b. Simpson	8
E. Dow, b. Simpson	7
J. R. Kale, b. Simpson	11
A. A. Gowan, not out	2
Extras	13
Total	214

Falls of Wickets: 1—8 Graham, 2-29 Jenkins, 3-46 L. Lawrance, 4-65 Orr, 5-145 L. Lawrance Jr., 6-167 Sinclair, 7-194 Johns, 8-194 Lawrance R., 9-206 Kale, 10-214 Dow.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Anstice	5	0	19	1
Fiennes	3	0	14	0
Rogerson	4	0	12	1
Hickson	6	0	28	2
Simpson	5	0	32	4
Leach	8	0	37	1
Duckitt	6	1	45	0
Brown J.	1	0	6	0
Mellor	1	0	6	1
Sluis	1	0	2	0

England (S.C.C.) XI

E. J. Sluis, c. Sinclair, b. Dow	4
P. V. Simpson, run out	4
J. B. Brown, b. Dow	0
E. R. Duckitt, run out	21
M. Y. T. Fiennes, c. & b. Jenkins	7
F. B. Hickson, c. L. T. Lawrance, b. Jenkins	5
E. H. Anstice, c. Sinclair, b. Graham	0
D. W. Leach, b. Jenkins	43
C. H. Mellor, run out	2
H. Rogerson, b. R. Lawrance	11
P. H. Hart, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	102

Fall of Wickets:—1-4 Sluis, 2-5 Brown, 3-15 Simpson, 4-34 Fiennes, 5-41 Duckitt, 6-41 Anstice, 7-41 Hickson, 8-59 Mellor, 9-84 Rogerson, 10-102 Leach.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dow	5	0	17	2
Orr	6	1	19	0
Jenkins	8.6	2	27	3
Graham	4	0	21	1
Lawrance R.	4	1	14	1

Police Win by Four Wickets Against Recs Eleven

Brilliant Bowling by Boddy and Good Batting by Peasgood Responsible; Pat Madar Twists Ankle

SOME brilliant bowling by Boddy, the Police stock bowler, on the Recs' ground in an all-day friendly encounter between a Recs side and the Police yesterday paved the way for the lawmen to win by the good margin of four wickets after they had been on top from start to finish. The Recs, winning the toss and batting first, were all out within 90 minutes for a meagre 55 runs, Boddy and Woodley bowling unchanged throughout the innings which consisted of one ball short of nineteen overs. The pitch was damp on top when the Recs were batting and the ball popped with disconcerting effect. Boddy quickly found a spot and with the ball rising high the batsmen played their strokes too quickly with eventual disastrous results. Boddy kept a good length and, swinging the ball to good effect, was always most difficult to play. Not one Recs' batsman played him with confidence with the possible exception of the last pair who did the only thing they could —lashed out—and hoped for the best. Actually the final partnership was responsible for the biggest increase in the total, fifteen valuable runs being added.

Pat Madar was the victim of a nasty accident that resulted in his twisting his ankle badly. He attempted to run a very sharp single after playing the ball to cover, but in his hurry to beat the return to the wicket tripped and was run out.

With only 56 needed for victory the Police made light of the task confronting them and though six wickets were lost for 54, Peasgood, who batted very well indeed, and Baldock took the total past that of the Recs, the former smashing a beautiful boundary to square leg to win the game.

The Recs began their first innings at 10.50 a.m. but it was soon apparent that the wicket was playing tricks and that the batsmen would be in difficulties before long.

The innings came to a close at 55 when the former skied one off Woodley to be caught and bowled. Boddy returned the remarkable analysis of six wickets for sixteen runs, with Woodley taking three for 39.

The Police went for the runs in characteristic fashion after lunch and in 64 minutes had passed the Recs' total to win the game. The feature of the innings was Peasgood's 55 which was a fine effort, especially when it is considered that he has not played cricket for almost two months.

A Recs XI

J. H. Anderson, c. sub., b. Boddy	2
D. F. Harris, c. and b. Boddy	7
L. P. Quincey, b. Boddy	13
N. N. Mehta, c. Peasgood, b. Boddy	0
S. F. Shroff, c. Peasgood, b. Boddy	5
P. Madar, run out	4
N. Hart-Baker, b. Woodley	7
R. F. Shroff, c. Boddy, b. Woodley	0
E. N. Caro, c. and b. Woodley	11
P. M. Charna, b. Boddy	0
M. J. Johnstone, notmout	6
Extras	—
Total	55

Fall of Wickets:—1-7 Anderson, 2-14 Harris, 3-14 Mehta, 4-22 S. F. Shroff, 5-27 Quincey, 6-36 Hart-Baker, 7-36 R. F. Shroff, 8-40 P. Madar, 9-40 Charna, 10-55 Caro.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Woodley	9.7	0	39	3
Boddy	9	3	16	6

Police C.C.

F. A. Pitts, c. Hart-Baker, b. R. F. Shroff	2
A. C. P. Abbott, c. Harris, b. R. F. Shroff	13
F. W. Bader, b. Hart-Baker	14
F. Peasgood, retired	55
F. C. Woodley, b. Hart-Baker	0
W. Read, c. Harris, b. Hart-Baker	2
W. H. Richardson, c. Quincey, b. Hart-Baker	1
W. H. Baldock, c. and b. S. F. Shroff	23
E. C. Baker, c. Harris, b. R. F. Shroff	31
B. B. Boddy, not out	7
N. O. Wuncise, did not bat	—
Extras	4
Total (for nine wickets)	164

Fall of Wickets:—1-12 Pitts, 2-35 Abbott, 3-39 Bader, 4-39 Woodley, 5-49 Read, 6-54 Richardson, 7-124 Baldock, 8-131 Peasgood, 9-164 Baker.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shroff, R. F.	10.3	2	26	3
Shroff, S. F.	7	0	33	1
Mehta	5	0	22	0
Hart-Baker	5	0	22	4
Harris	4	1	24	0
Charna	3	0	23	0

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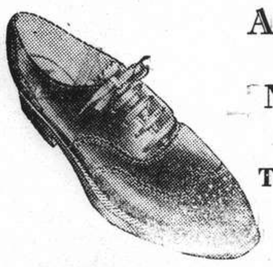

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Two Games Played Off in Cathay Cup Tournament

Krikoriantz' Side Triumphs Over Allman's Team; "Budge" Moller's Quartette Wins Other Game

BY "THE CHASER"

THE Cathay Cup tournament, which was postponed owing to the heavy rains, played off its first round yesterday afternoon at the Hungjao polo ground, but although the ground was in splendid condition and brand new balls were used for both matches, the standard of play did not come up to usual mark and this is no doubt attributable to the fact that polo has had nearly a week's respite.

In a rather slow game Krikoriantz's side which included Williams, Taylor, Lacks and himself triumphed over Allman's quartette (L. B. Moller, Park, Moore and Allman) by the score of four goals to three, after having conceded a handicap of one goal to the losers.

Moore's Pony Scores

Though the match was not as good as might be expected it was quite thrilling as the scores were close throughout. They were tied a couple of minutes before the final bell. Krikoriantz, who was the best of the winning side, accounted for the deciding point. The winners were favoured with a bit of "joss" when Moore's pony assisted Krikoriantz's team by kicking the ball through the post for a point in the third chukker. Park played a sterling game for the losers while Allman and Lindsay Moller scored a goal apiece.

Better team play amongst the members of "Budge" Moller's side (C. B. Moller, A. V. White, Hughes and R. B. Moller) saw them gradually but surely draw away from Colonel Hornby's side to register twice the number of goals to win the final count by six goals to three. Colonel Hornby's team was represented by Clark, Kops, Neppo and himself. R. B. Moller and "Gussie" White were both responsible for two goals while Chris Moller and "Wally" Hughes tallied once each.

Moller's Side Stronger

The winners exerted their superiority early in the game and during the first chukker it was quite evident that they were the stronger side although their team handicaps were even.

Both matches were umpired by Comte du Rivau, while the new polo balls used were presented to the Hungjao Polo Club by Mr. R. B. Moller who imported them from Calcutta. There being only four teams entered for the tournament and as the tournament is being conducted on the single knock-out plan, the tournament is now in its final stage and the deciding game will be played on Sunday.

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Sunday, October 6, 1940

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1	5	2	79.90	
2	3	2	27.30	26.20
3	5	4	96.90	23.80
4	5	4	68.60	58.80
5	5	1	176.90	45.40
6	1	6	62.00	34.60
7	6	4	45.50	20.30
8	4	2	159.20	38.40
9	5	4	52.60	40.90
10	4	3	54.50	12.10
11	1	2	153.90	108.60
12				

Yesterday Afternoon's Highest Div.:—

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$2 Course Double Events Race 10/11 dog No. 4-1 Div. $108.60.

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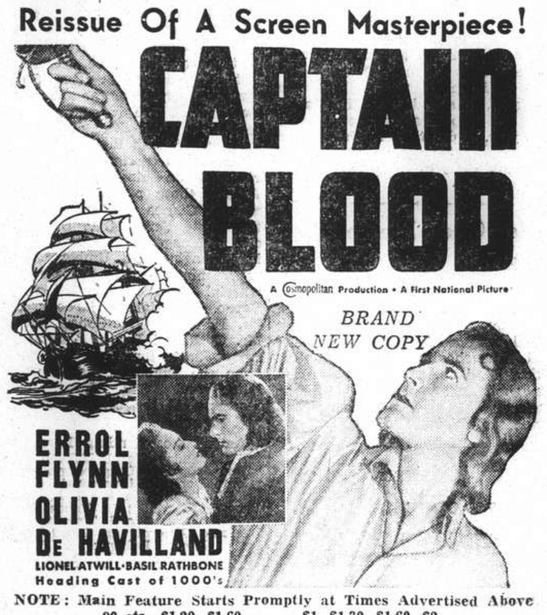

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Cincinnati Win Fourth Game Of Series to Even Score

Paul Derringer, Ace Red Pitcher, Holds Bengals To Five Hits; Bill Werber Consistent as Ever

Detroit, Oct. 6.

LANKY Paul Derringer, ace of the Cincinnati pitching staff, yesterday got nine innings of sweet revenge when he yielded only five hits to the Detroit Tigers to win 5-2, and re-established Cincinnati's bid for what looks like the closest world championship series in years.

The series now stands at two games apiece.

Determined to win his first fall classic game in four starts, Derringer worked carefully on every batter, throwing every bit of his 220 pounds with each pitch and sweating until his uniform was soggy.

The Rhinelanders jumped on Paul Trout, 24 year old Detroit hurler, right in the first inning to take the lead which they never relinquished.

Bill Werber Again

Third baseman Bill Werber led off with a base on balls, but was an easy out at second when Myron McCormick, rookie centre fielder, tipped lightly to the infield. The veteran Ival Goodman slammed a long one against the fence for an easy double and Myron dashed all the way home for the first run of the afternoon. Ival advanced to third when first baseman Frank McCormick was thrown out at first for the second down, but third baseman Frank Higgins of the Tigers muffed Ripples easy grounder, enabling Goodman to scamper home with the second run of the inning.

Trout Sent to the Showers

The Nationals went into a 3-0 lead in the third inning on Goodman's single, Frank McCormick's safe hit and Ripples lusty double. At this point Detroit's manager, Bel Baker, decided that Mr. Trout had all he could take and sent in young Clay Smith, a rookie pitcher, who promptly obliged by retiring the side.

With a fair lead in his pocket, Derringer relaxed a bit in the home half of the third and allowed the Tigers to score. Bill McCoskey, flashy Detroit outfielder, drew a pass and took second on an attempted hit-and-run play which worked only fifty per cent., since shortstop Billy Myers nipped Charlie Gehringer at first. At this point big Hank Greenberg, Detroit outfielder, drove in the Bengals first tally with a line double to right field.

Reds Increase Lead

The Reds recovered the run in the fourth inning when Bill Werber got his second free ride on four wild heaves, dashed to third on Myron McCormick's two base smash and hot-footed it home on a long fly off the bat of Mr. Goodman.

The second and final Detroit run was registered in the sixth inning. Right fielder Bruce Campbell touched Derringer for a single and paraded all the way around to the plate when Higgins made up for his early error by smacking a terrific triple against the left field corner.

The last tally of the game was scored by the Reds in the eighth inning when Werber singled, took second in McCain's wild pitch and rang the bell when the Myron, member of the McCormick clan, came through with a clean single.

Box Score

CINCINNATI

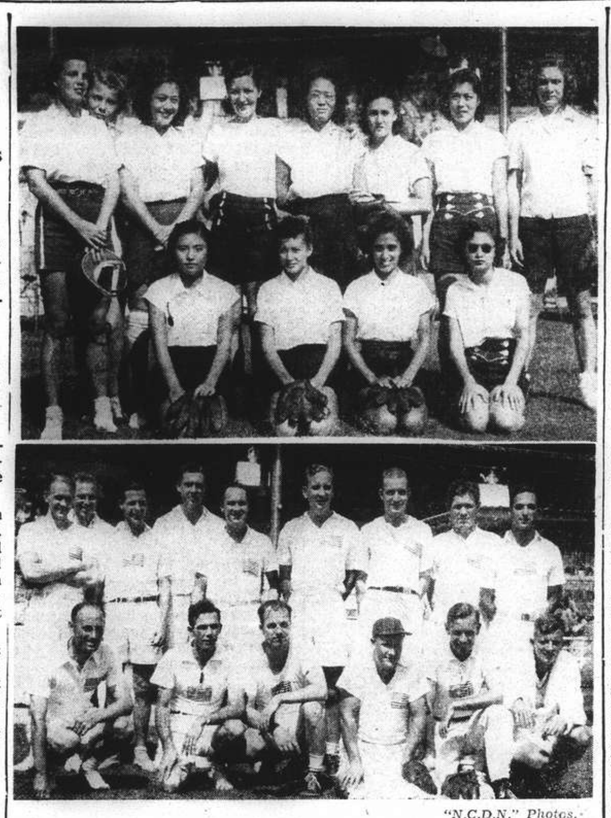
		AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Werber	3B	3	2	2	2	1	0
M. McCormick	Cf	5	1	2	3	0	0
Goodman	rf	5	2	2	1	0	0
F. McCormick	1b	5	0	2	13	0	0
Ripple	LF	2	0	1	0	0	0
Arnovich	LF	1	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson	C	5	0	1	4	0	0
Joost	2b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Myers	SS	3	0	0	2	5	1
Derringer	P	4	0	0	0	3	0
		37	5	11	27	10	1

DETROIT

		AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bartell	SS	4	0	0	1	0	0
McCosky	Cf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Gehringer	2B	4	0	0	5	3	0
Greenberg	LF	4	0	1	2	0	0
York	LB	2	0	0	13	1	0
Campbell	RF	4	1	1	1	0	0
Higgins	3B	4	0	2	1	9	0
Sullivan	C	2	0	0	2	0	0
Trout	P	1	0	0	0	1	0
Smith	P	1	0	0	0	1	0
McKain	P	1	0	0	0	0	0
Averill*	—	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tebbetts**	—	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fox***	—	1	0	0	0	0	0
		31	2	5	27	16	0

*Averill Batted for Smith in Sixth Inning.
**Tebbetts Batted for McKain in Ninth Inning.
***Fox Batted for Bartell in Ninth Inning.

—United Press.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

The Two Victorious Softball Teams

Pictured above are the two teams which emerged victorious in yesterday's softball exhibition. The "World" Ladies defeated the Portuguese Ladies, winners of the international series, contrary to expectations, while America beat the British Empire in the second match.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

British Consul-General Presents Trophy

At the conclusion of yesterday's international softball game between America and the British Empire, the British Consul-General, Mr. A. H. George, presented the Softball Trophy, given by Mr. Emile Ginsberger for annual competition, to Clive Flook who captained the winning team. The Consul-General congratulated the players on their magnificent exhibition.

Lawn Bowls League Finally Brought to a Close

Clube Lusitano "Reds" Defeat H.G.C. to Jump To Fifth Place; Barbarians Climb One Rung

AFTER four months of play, the local lawn bowls league was finally brought to a close yesterday when the last two matches of the fixture list were played off, resulting in the Clube Lusitano "Reds" making a big jump of two places to land in the fifth place of the senior division while the Barbarians Bowling Club made a climb of one rung in the junior division.

The "Reds" made their substantial advance through the convincing defeat of the Hongkew Golf Club by 4-1 yesterday, the winners finishing off the game with no less than 20 shots in hand. At the same time, the junior team of the Clube was suffering a 4-1 set-back at the hands of the Barbarians Bowling Club.

In the first division encounter, only one rink saw close play with A. M. Souza's four holding down C. M. Sequeira's quartette to victory by only 24-21, this being the only success of the H. G. C.

Detailed scores and final standings follow:—

Final Standings

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	W.	Points P.	Pcts.
Recs	14	12	1	56½	70	80.71
S.L.B.C. "Reds"	14	9	1	43	70	61.43
S.L.B.C. "Blues"	14	8	0	38½	70	55.00
Yangtszepo B.C.	14	8	0	37	70	52.86
Lusitano "Reds"	14	7	1	36	70	51.43
Junior G.C.	14	7	0	33½	70	47.86
Hongkew G.C.	15	6	1	35	75	47.33
Police R.C.	15	1	1	21	75	23.00
Lusitano "Greens"	14	3	1	19	70	27.14

SECOND DIVISION

	P.	W.	D.	W.	Points P.	Pcts.
Yangtszepoo B.C.	12	8	1	43½	60	72.50
Country Club	12	8	0	41	60	68.33
Recs	13	9	0	42	65	64.62
Junior G.C.	12	6	0	30½	60	50.83
Barbarians B.C.	13	7	0	32½	65	50.00
S.L.B.C.	12	6	0	28½	60	47.50
Lusitano	13	5	1	25	65	38.46
Police R.C.	13	0	0	5	65	7.61

First Division

LUSITANO "REDS"		4.	HONGKEW G.C.		1
A. M Souza (skip)		21	C. M. Sequeira (skip)		24
A. F. Gomes			E. C. J. Pereira		
Dr. D.M.P. Gutterres			A. P. Roza		
F. M. F. Gutierrez			C. G. Silva		
H. A. Ozorio (skip)		29	C. A. Pereira (skip)		19
C. L. Passos			A. Portaria		
F. M. Gonsalves			J. J. Souza		
A. C. Sequira			P. Medina		
J. P. de Campos (skip)		23	A. M. Gutierrez (skip)		10
J. Sepe			C. M. Mahar		
O. H. Edgren			L. A. M. Ozorio		
A. M. Sequeira			C. A. Silva		
		73			53

Second Division

CLUBE LUSITANO		1.	BARBARIANS B.C.		4
CLUBE LUSITANO			BARBARIANS B.C.		
L. F. Lopes (skip)		21	T. J. Marks (skip)		28
A. J Maitland			J. Bowie		
D. M. G. Gutterres			F. A. Bloomfield		
S. F. Xavier			O. Thompson		
A. A. Rodrigues (skip)		26	L. Bell (skip)		16
H. A. S. de Sousa			N. Bell		
A. A. Britto			F. G. Monet		
J. A. Rivero			I. B. Williams		
J. M. Rozorio (skip)		12	G. J. Pryle (skip)		20
A. P. Zuzarte			D. Cumming		
A. M. Sequeira			J. C. Crighton		
J. P. G. Roliz			D. Philips		
		59			64

Olsen Beats Carrier By One Stroke

In an exciting golf tournament sponsored by the Navy "Y" on Friday at Hungjao, half a dozen top-notch golfers, all Service men, had a close battle to decide the winner. The men were playing in foursomes and the quartette of Carrier, Turner, Rodgers and Olsen proved to be a close match.

In the morning round Turner lead the field by 3 strokes. He turned in a 76 for the morning round. Carrier, Olsen and Urynowicz each turned in a 79 to tie for second place in the morning round.

In the afternoon round Turner who was leading had a couple of bad holes and at the end of the first 9 in the afternoon, Carrier looked like the winner. However, Olsen turned in a sizzling finish of 37 to come in 1 point ahead of Carrier with a 78, Turner having dropped his chances earlier in the afternoon. Olsen's total for the 36 holes was 157, Carrier 158, Turner and Urynowicz tied for third with 161 each.

Winners of 1st, 2nd and 3rd place in the Open yesterday will receive small silver cups from the Navy "Y."

The scores were as follows:—

	Morning 18	Afternoon 18	Total 36
Olsen	79	78	157
Carrier	79	79	158
Turner	76	85	161
Urynowicz	79	82	161
Rodgers	83	84	167
Haynes	91	81	172
De Bord	92	83	175
Rapson	91	89	180
Frajman	22	91	183
Beard	105	85	190
Burt	96	96	192
Rhodes	107	93	200
Bailey	102	101	203
Phipps	119	95	214

Golfers of the U.S.S. Augusta and 4th Marines are now getting ready for the Team Competition for the "Hazelwood Cup" which will come in a couple of weeks.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Be Strong; 2, Planet. 5 lengths.—Time, 18.36.
Win, $17. Forecast 5-2 Div. $79.50.
Place, 1st $11.50; 2nd $8.20.
2—300 yd. flat.—1, Banque Eve; 2, Cute Villain.
3 lengths.—Time, 18.16
Win, $11.60. Forecast 3-2 Div. $27.30
Place, 1st $7.10; 2nd $8.90.
Double Event 1/2 5-3 Div. $26.20.
3—440 yd. flat.—1, Dingle Robber; 2, Fair Event.
5 lengths.—Time, 26.46.
Win, $20. Forcast 5-4 Div. 96.90.
Place, 1st $12.10; 2nd $13.50.
Double Event 2/3 3-5 Div. $23.80.
4—440 yd. flat.—1, Sans Culotte; 2, Poddy Bim.
3½ lengths.—Time, 25.93.
Win, $29.10. Forecast 5-4 Div. $68.60.
Place, 1st $9.60; 2nd $7.80.
Double Event 3/4 5-5 Div. $38.80.
5—500 yd. flat.—1, Erin Beau; 2, Vassar. Short head.—Time, 30.52.
Win, $31.10. Forecast 5-1 Div. $176.90.
Place, 1st $14.40; 2nd $27.50.
Double Event 4/5 5-5 Div. $45.40.
6—500 yd. flat.—1, Mademoiselle; 2, Fu Airing.
3½ lengths.—Time, 30.09.
Win, $16.70. Forecast 1-6 Div. ..62.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $11.90.
Double Event 5/6 5-1 Div. $34.60.
7—500 yd. flat.—1, Best Consort; 2, Cute Vanguard.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.82.
Win, $9.90. Forecast 6-4 Div. $45.50.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $12.30.
Double Event 6/7 1-6 Div. $20.30.
8—500 yd. flat.—1, City Brat; 2, Gigolo. Short head.—Time, 29.74.
Win, $34.70. Forecast 4-2 Div. $159.20.
Place, 1st $18.50; 2nd $13.10.
Double Event 7/8 6-4 Div. $38.40.
9—500 yd. flat.—1, Don't Fret; 2, True Pride.
4½ lengths.—Time, 29.66.
Win, $12.50. Forecast 5-4 Div. $52.60.
Place, 1st $9.80; 2nd $10.60.
Double Event 8/9 4-5 Div. $40.90.
10—500 yd. flat.—1, Grand Society; 2, Cordon Vert
2 lengths.—Time, 29.46.
Win, $12.90. Forecast 4-3 Div. $54.50.
Place, 1st $7.40; 2nd $12.70.
Double Event 9/10 5-4 Div. $12.10.
11—500 yd. flat.—1, Candid Answell; 2, Cordon Arange.
1 length.—Time, 29.45.
Win, $43.40. Forecast 1-2 Div. $153.50.
Place, 1st $15.90; 2nd $17.
Double Event 10/11 4-1 Div. $100.60.
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 1999; 2nd dog No. 446; 3rd dog No. 703.
Unplaced:—119, 1364, 2141.

HAROLD Hanley, 23, and Thomas Goddard, 21, of the Manchester Regiment stationed in Singapore were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each in the Fifth Police Court of Singapore recently after admitting a charge of attempting to steal a motorcar. Three previous convictions for a similar offence were recorded against the accused. They were ordered by the court to undergo six months' police supervision after serving their sentence.

Three Conference Champions Lose in Football Games

Duke, Dartmouth, Yale Get Their Ears Pinned Back; Southern California Barely Escape; Army, Navy Win

Chicago, Oct. 6.

THREE conference champions were among the casualties in yesterday's college football battles with major eastern teams, suffering stunning upsets at the hands of bush league opposition.

Southern California, 1939 Pacific coast champions, barely escaped defeat by holding the strong Oregon State University to a scoreless tie. U.S.C. now has a slim chance of retaining the title as it was held to a 14-all tie last week by Washington State.

The other titleholders whose ears were pinned back were Duke, Southern Conference champions, and Missouri, leaders of the Big Six. Tennesse white-washed Duke 13 to 0, while Pittsburgh trimmed Missouri 19-13.

Major Eastern Upsets

Big upsets in the east included Virginia's 19-14 victory over Yale and Dartmouth's defeat at the hands of Franklin and Marshall; a little college of less than a thousand students in Lancaster, Pa. The score was 23 to 21.

Ohio State, Big Ten champions, made a flying start in defence of its title by trimming Purdue 17 to 14. Other conference teams took on opposition outside the league, with Northwestern paving the way in Big Ten victories. The Wildcats crushed Syracuse 40 to 0. Michigan defeated its traditional rival, Michigan State, 21 to 14 while Wisconsin trimmed its Catholic neighbour, Marquette, 33 to 19.

Plenty of Power in Cornell

Navy took Centre in its stride 20 to 0, but Army had a hard time defeating Williams 20 to 19. Cornell showed plenty of power in defeating Colgate 34 to 0. In an intersectional tilt Fordham humbled West Virginia 20 to 7.

On the Pacific coast, Stanford, after a winless season last year, defeated the strong University of Oregon contingent, while the University of California took a 9 to 6 thriller from St Mary's in a non-conference feature. Another coast team, College of the Pacific, found Notre Dame too heavy and dropped a 25 to 7 engagement. The Irish were simply too powerful for the little college, although it has a big man, Amos Alonzo Stagg, for coach.

Ohio State 17, Purdue 14
Fordham 20, West Virginia 7
Cornell 34, Colgate 0
Penn State 9, Bucknell 0
Columbia 15, Maine 0
Northwestern 40, Syracuse 0
Michigan 21, Michigan State 14
Ohio Un 7, Butler 7
Virginia 19, Yale 14
Pennsylanvia 51, Maryland 0
Pittsburgh 19, Missouri 13
Ohio Wesleyan 24, Miam (Ohio) 7
Case 25, Lehigh 6
Rensselar 31, Hamilton 0
Harvard 17, Amherst 0
Rutgers 33, Springfield 0
N.Y. Un. 7, Lafayette 9
Princeton 7, Vanderbilt 6
Army 20, Williams 19
Trinity 8, Vermont 3
Boston U. 15, Upsala 6
Brown 20, Rhode Island 17
Connecticut 13, Mass. State 0
Northeastern 0, Amer. Inter 12
C.C.N.Y. 0, Colby 14
Berlin 20, Rochester 12
Bowl. Green 0, Wittenberg 14
Toledo 34, Davis Elkins 12
Navy 14, Cincinnati 0
V.M.I. 13, Newberry 0
Dartmouth 21, F. and M. 23
Oberlin 6, Kenyon 25
Kent State 19, Hirma 6
S. Carolina 2, Georgia 33
Gettysburgh 6, Wooster 0
Wesleyan 7, Bowdoin 19
Iowa 46, S. Dakota 0
Indiana 6, Texas A. and I. 13
W. Virginia St. 13, S. Car. A. and M. 0
Urinus 0, Dickinson 0
Westminster 0, Slippery Rock 27
Minnesota 13, Nebraska 7
Notre Dame 25, Coll. Pacific 7
Will. and Mary 42, Apprentice Sc. 6
Texas Christian 20, Arkansas 6
Wisconsin 33, Marquette 19
Tennessee 13, Duke 0.—United Press.

Tung Hwa Vanquish S.R.C. By 4-2 in Friendly Game

Recs Side Weakened by Absence of Aldeguer And Madar; Chinese Forwards Press Hard

WATCHED by a crowd of enthusiastic supporters, Tung Hwa made its debut yesterday when it met and defeated S.R.C. at the French Army ground in the afternoon. The final score was 4-2 in favour of the Chinese, but their display was not of a championship calibre and they will have to do better if they are out after their former glory. What made the victory insignificant was the fact that the Recs fielded a weak team, with Aldeguer and Madar absent. The latter, it is rumoured, may not play football any more.

The Chinese were well served by their forward line which included Tai, Hwang, Van and Chia (in the second half), while their defence was never called upon to show its prowess, since the Recs' forwards lacked cohesion, specially in the second session when Ryan and Wailey left the play.

Tung Hwa:—P. Y. Zing, Lee Ning, E. Chong, Z. B. Chang, S. M. Tsha, T. Z. Liao, T. Van, K. H. Hwang, L. K. Tai, L. H. Han, P. T. Kao.

S.R.C.:—Mousasticoff, Kushnerenko, Greenberg G., Zellensky, Bulldeath, Jack, Kapustin, Symons, Ryan, Wailey, Sennichenko.

Tung Hwa Shoot Penalty

The Recs were the first to attack and a raid by their forward line resulted in a fruitless corner conceded by Lee Ning. Exchanges were even in the first few minutes and both goalies were called upon to deal with a few shots. In the 10th minute, however, Tung Hwa gained its first point when Bulldeath handled the ball in the dreaded area, and S. M. Tsha, deputized to take the spot-kick, made no mistake with a shot well out of Mousasticoff's reach. The Chinese players' success was short-lived and the Recs evened the count a few minutes later when Kapustin received a pass from Symons, drew Lee Ning out and placed the shot into the net. A minute later, L. H. Han threw caution to the winds when he ballooned a perfect centre from Van from a few yards out.

Towards the end of the first half, Lee Ning handled the ball in the penalty zone, but Bulldeath booted the spot-kick into Zing's arms.

Recs Make Changes

On resumption, the Recs changed two players and Ryan and Wailey were substituted by A. England and Brodd. The former broke through soon after the starting whistle and directed a strong first timer, which Zing did well to block. On the other side, Tai again put his side further ahead after trapping Hwang's pass and giving Katz, who took Mousasticoff's place between the goals posts no chance with a shot from a point-blank range. From then on it was Tung Hwa's game and only a few Recs' attacks passed their defence. In one of these, England kicked the ball. The leather hit a Chinese defender and swerved into the net, past the surprised keeper.

Out to avenge that goal, the Tung Hwa forwards peppered the S.R.C. citadel and on one occasion L. H. Han hit the cross-bar with Katz completely beaten. The Chinese made their victory secure when Y. L. Chia, substituting for P. T. Kao, beat Greenberg and tallied to bring the score to 4-2.

Junior Team Results

Several other friendly games, among junior teams, were also played yesterday. In the first encounter, the French Army defeated the A.S.F. Reserves by 4-0, while the Tung Hwa junior eleven took the measure of S.R.C. Reserves by a lobsided score of 9-0. At the Kinchow ground, the Rowing Club fell victims to J.R.C. Reserves, the final score being 2-0 in favour of the Jewish Recs, while Maccabi scored a 4-1 victory over Xaverians.

Soccer Sidelights

Captain H. G. Reed, who was an interested spectator at the S.F.X.-A.S.F. match last Sunday, used to referee matches a few years ago, and it is doubtful if he has forgotten the Skottowe Cup game between the S.R.C. and the Italian Navy which finished in a riot and cost him a jacket ..... George Ryan, who will play on the S.R.C. team this year, was also in that game, and his combination with Alex Boisserie was one of the most formidable seen in this city ..... Harold England will, after all, play on the P.T.H. line-up. No protests will be forthcoming here since England is an old Public School boy .... Tung Hwa, who are out to regain their former glory this year, have more than twenty players to chose from, and from all indications should offer First Division teams a lot of competition ..... Another Russian centre-forward is out to make a name for himself. This time it is U. Sdobnikoff, an ex-Tientsin boy who played for Sokol last year. With more cooperation, Sdobnikoff should develop into a fine leader ..... Mack Gaberman, who played goalie for the J.R.C. last year, will not be seen in action this year. His place will be taken by Rudy Kohn, who is an expert goal-keeper as far as Shanghai is concerned.

L. K. Tai, who has led the Tung Hwa attacking department since the team's entry to Shanghai Football Association, will continue his job this year—and we bet better than many younger players in the senior teams ..... The S.F.X. team possesses a speedy player in Cecil Edwards, younger brother of Francis, and with little more experience, he will develop into a fine left-winger ..... The Police, with the exception of "Westy" Westwood, who has left these shores for Australia, will probably field the same team as last year—and it beat the best at the end of the season..... With the departure of the Surreys and the dissolution of the Lido, it is hard to predict the champions for the coming season, since the eight teams now in the senior loop, are more or less even in strength. However, it would be safe to say that the S.F.X. stand a good chance of getting there ahead of many other teams..... H. G. Fabian, once upon a time the mainstay of the Shanghai Football Club and later with the Rowing Club, has left Shanghai last Sunday en route to join His Majesty's Forces.

Rugby League Results

London, Oct. 6.

Following are the results of games played in the Rugby League yesterday:

Bradford 36, Hudderfield 16
Bramley 3, York 0
Castleford 5, Hull 12
Dewsbury 10, Batley 14
Halifax 18, Wakefield 8
Hunslet 5, Leeds 0
Keighley 12, Featherstone 14
Oldham 22, Broughton 10
St. Helens 44, Leigh 8
Swinton 4, Wigan 7
Warrington 13, Salford 0

Rugby Union

Guy's Hospital 11, Barts 3
Rosslyn Park 8, St. Mary's Hospital 20
—Reuter.

J.R.C. Hold A.S.F. To 1-1 Tie

Jewish Forwards Miss Many Golden Opportunities; Two French Players Absent

Undaunted by the A.S.F.'s one goal lead, scored in the middle of the first half, the Jewish Recreation Club, new entry to the First Division, unleashed one attack after another and was able to level the score and to keep it until the final whistle in a game played in the morning at the French Army ground. True enough, the Legionnaires played with reserves as both Jimmy Ward who took part in the softball game at the Canidrome, and Segalen failed to appear, and this necessitated a reshuffle of the French line-up. Lacking players, the A.S.F. borrowed a back from the French Forces and although a Second Division player he performed well and broke a number of Jewish attacks.

A.S.F.:—Ussankoff, Roussel, Collet, Carl Bell, Pecquery, Savine, Levitsky, Bossuet, Roboostoff, Yurieff, Mihailoff.

J.R.C.:—Cohn, Sommer, Reisberg, S. Levy, Meyer, Donath, R. Levy, Maeris chel, Arbeit, Friedlander, Defris.

J.R.C. Attack Strongly

The game started with a strong Jewish attack and Ussankoff was called upon to handle several shots in the opening minutes. The arrival of Roboostoff, who came a few minutes late, gave stimulus to the team and for some time the French players continued bombarding the Jewish citadel. Good work by Cohn and the backs, however, robbed them of goals. In another Jewish raid, R. Levy almost scored from a few yards out, but his shot was blocked by Ussankoff and eventually cleared.

Persistent work by the Jewish forwards kept the ball in the A.S.F. territory and Defris missed a golden opportunity to open the account when he ballooned from about five yards. His performance was repeated a minute later when Levy, receiving a pass from Arbeit kicked the ball well over the goal posts. In another attack, Arbeit spoiled a promising move by lying off-side.

In about the 20th minute a pretty movement by Mihailoff resulted in a goal when the winger beat Sommer and crossed. Bossuet took the ball on the run and opened the score with a perfect back-heeled shot into the right corner of the net. This was the only goal scored in the first half, and although both sides tried hard to best each other's defence, no further scoring was registered.

French Forwards Weak

The Jews were again the first to attack on resumption and Ussankoff dealt well with the many shots that came his way. He however, was well covered by Collet and Vinh, another French soldier who took Roussel's place in the second session. The ball was kept continuously in the French part of the rectangle and only poor finish of the Jewish forwards kept them scoreless.

The French, too, were weak in the front line for the absence of Sbath was noticeable, while Levitsky who took the outside left berth was far too weak against the Jewish defence. Roboostoff was too well covered—sometimes by three or four players at one time—to be of any danger, while Bossuet also found himself well marked.

The Jews levelled the score a few minutes before the end of the game when Friedlander put Arbeit through and the centre-forward slammed a hard one from within a few yards. The J.R.C. almost won the game five minutes later when Levy broke through and with only Ussankoff ahead of him, hit the cross-bar. The ball fell at the feet of Collet, who cleared.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Floods: Some Further Suggestions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I agree with your correspondent CHARTERED MECHANICAL ENGINEER that this recurrent flooding of Shanghai is a disgrace. I have seen floods in Europe, that were inevitable, but here in Shanghai the floods are an ordinary recurrence and it seems that they could be avoided. For the last two months we had three or four floods around the Cathay Mansions and very often the surroundings of the French Municipal Building are flooded.

I think that with the money lost during the present flood, it would be possible to avoid such recurrence.

Here are some suggestions:

(1) Lift the level of the roads should be studied only for very short lengths.

(2) The main sewers should be cut off from the Whangpoo and the Soochow Creek, if that is not the case already.

(3) A good drainage system should be established through all the city and the water level underground should be kept as low as possible in order that when the heavy rains come, the ground being not soaked by water would be able to absorb most of it without danger of flooding.

I have seen in Northern France a case where this scheme worked wonderfully. For years a friend of mine, manager of a coal mine had troubles with the floods over ten square miles of sunk ground, level of which was lowered by one hundred years of underground exploitation. His troubles were over when he started to lower by four to six feet the underground level of the water through a pump which was taking only 40 hp, but working nearly all the year around.

(4) Ample pumping stations for emergencies.

ALPH. E. HUBERT.

Shanghai, October 4.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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To-day's Programme

11.30 Broadcast in Hindustani
11.45 Light Music
12.00 Dance Music
12.45 News Bulletin in English
1.00 B.B.C. recorded talk if available, followed by Light Music
1.30 News Bulletin in German
2.00 Light Music
3.00 Tea-Time Chat. "Women Spies"—by Mrs. Lester Arnold and Notes on "This week in the Garden" by W. J. Kerr, Esq.
3.30 Dance Music
4.00 Dance Music
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect
6.00 Polish Programme
6.30 Dance Music
7.00 French Programme, including "Le role de la France en Europe"
7.45 News Bulletin in English
8.00 The Art of Sandy Powell
8.30 "Men of Kent"—They speak for England
8.50 Dance Music
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English
9.45 Topical Comments or B.B.C. recorded talk if available
10.00 Dance Music, by Michael Goldstein and his Band, relayed from the Tower Night Club, Shanghai
10.30 Russian Programme
11.15 German Programme
11.45-12 Dance Music

TOMORROW

3.00 "Tea-time Musicale" and "London Letter" from Alan Ivimey
6.00 Spanish Programme
6.30 Netherlands Programme
7.00 French Programme, including "Demi-heure de la Femme" by Mme. Chiffon
8.00 Symphony Concert:—
Fête Dieu à Seville .....Albeniz
Symphony No. 1 in E Minor, Opus 39 .....Sibelius
The Swan of Tuonela ..Sibelius
9.00 Songs by Alfred Piccaver

WEDNESDAY, October 9

2.00 Czechoslovakian Music
3.00 Tea-time Chat—"Shopping Hound's Findings"
6.00 Italian Programme
6.30 Czechoslovak Programme
7.00 French Programme, including "Le Retour des refugiés dans les villes d'où ils avaient fui"
8.00 "Musical Play Parade, 1914 to 1924"
8.30 Selections from Gilbert and Sullivan Operas
10.00 Dance Music Request Programme. Fee $1 per request, given to British War Funds

Foreign Language Broadcasts
6-7 p.m.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6.00 Polish	Spanish	Italian
6.30 Portuguese	Netherlands	Czech

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6.00 Polish	Italian	Spanish
6.30 Portuguese	Czech	Netherlands

SUNDAY
6-6.45 Hungarian

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1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15 2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect)
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:

Beethoven-Mendelssohn-Brahms:

Beethoven's Sonata "Aurora"; Mendelssohn's Trio in Ut minor; Brahms's Sonata for piana in F major.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

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The news of the day is broadcast from the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association by the "North-China Daily News" at the following times:—

Summertime: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
China Coast time: 11.45 and 8 p.m.

At other hours of the day an English and Chinese programme of music and talks is transmitted from this Station.

How L/Cpl. Warner Tricked the Nazis

"Belgian, French Workman," Prisoner of War Twice; Hiked Over Pyrenees

Lance-Corporal John Lee Warner, of the Queen's Royal Regiment, has arrived in Britain just in time to celebrate his twenty-first birthday at home. In the last three months he has been by turns: A British soldier, a prisoner of war, a French workman with an imaginary wife, a Belgian refugee, a prisoner of war (again), an alleged spy, a British refugee, and a traveller in neutral States, writes Guy Ramsey in the "News Chronicle."

He was captured at Abbeville in May. He was marched 25 miles a day on a diet of a cup of chicory and water in the morning (served tepid) and a cubic inch of meat in yellow soup for dinner. On marching days he was also given a tepid cup of chicory and water and a potato at night.

A prison establishment of 14,000 captives could not hold Lee Warner, a slim, fair-haired, sun-tanned young man. He swopped clothes with a fellow-prisoner who had given up hope of escape in civilian garb. He burrowed into a haystack and escaped in blue jeans, black shoes, and a woman's nightdress.

"Back in Two Days"

On foot he walked towards Dunkirk. He lay up in an empty house near a level crossing and heard by radio that the Dunkirk epic was over. He was challenged by a German soldier and was asked where his "wife" was, who normally worked the crossing gates. He was instructed to go and fetch her back to do her job.

So he went—leaving a note on the door to say he would return in two days.

Instead, he headed for the coast. He tried to find a boat, crossing a ruined railway bridge by the rails that still dangled across the stream. He went to Boulogne and even to Calais—in vain. His bicycle and food were stolen but, after being recaptured, threatened with death as a spy, kicked downstairs when he wasn't looking by the German commandant, and escaping again, he bought a new bicycle with an I.O.U. and rode across France.

"I saw a signpost saying Paris," he explained yesterday, "and as I had never been there, I went."

"Plain Sailing"

From Paris he rode south, was challenged at the Occupation frontier, but got over by saying he was visiting his "mother" near by, reached the Pyrenees, tried to stow away in a train, was arrested, was given the tip to cross the mountains on foot, lost himself, was arrested again and told to cross the mountains by a certain route by day.

This he did—"after which it was all plain sailing"—although he had no money, the clothes of a tramp and nothing but his nerve to keep him going.

Lance-Corporal Lee Warner is the son of a colonel who was wounded five times in the Great War. He had been sheep-farming in Australia, but returned and joined up before the war. His home is in Camberley, Surrey.

His mother, wearing the uniform of the Mobile V.A.D., was in London to wish him—in a double sense—"many happy returns."

Hollywood Gives A Lift

Group of English Stars United to Make War Film

After long delays occasioned by the changing European situation, the plan of British actors, writers, directors and producers in Hollywood to make a charity picture has taken final shape, writes Thomas Brady to the New York "Times." It was announced that "The Rafters Ring," an unfinished novel by Robert Stevenson, who has been chosen as executive producer for the project will replace Stacey Aumonier's "Octave of Jealousy" as the story basis of the film.

A corporation to implement the plan was formed some time ago under the name Entente Film, when both British and French participation was expected, but, though the name has been retained. Charles Boyer and the other French participants have withdrawn because it was felt wiser not to involve the thorny question of Anglo-French relations. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, one of the instigators of the project, was elected chairman of the board of the corporation, and Alfred Hitchcock. Victor Saville and Herbert Wilcox were chosen as directors.

The present financial arrangements indicate that 75 per cent. of the profits will go to British war charities, while 25 per cent. will remain in the United States for community-chest use. Originally, the receipts from each country were to be retained by the charities of that country, but since the European film market now is controlled by the Nazis, Entente feels that American audiences will not object to the exportation of a part of the American revenue.

The original plan to film "Octave of Jealousy," which deals satirically with human frailties, was abandoned because the story was considered too pessimistic. "The Rafters Ring," which Stevenson contributed as a substitute, concerns the dwellers of an old mansion in a London suburb from A. D. 1780 to 2000. Though the picture will project into the future, no attempt will be made to predict the outcome of the present war, according to an Entente representative.

Dramatic Structure Episodic

London will merely continue to exist very much in its present form. The dramatic structure of the film will be episodic, but the sequences will be closely related. The picture has gone before the cameras at the RKO-Pathé studio, and RKO will advance the funds necessary for production and distribute the picture at cost.

Directors who will handle sequences are Edmund Goulding, Alfred Hitchcock, Zoltan Korda, Frank Lloyd, Victor Saville and Herbert Wilcox. A. J. Cronin, John van Druten, James Hilton, Aldous Huxley, R. C. Sherriff, Dodie Smith and Claudine West are contributing to the scenario, which will be co-ordinated by W. P. Lipscomb and Alma Reville.

What Was It?

Sacrifices Have Their Day, States Preacher

Great Divide Between Old Dispensation and New; Priests and Sacrifices Outlived Their Day

THE great divide between the old dispensation and the new was emphasized by the Rev. H. T. Stonelake in a sermon delivered at the Union Church on September 22. "Priests and sacrifices have had their day," he declared, adding, "We now have a new and living way to God." The sermon follows:

I wish to speak about prayer in the name of Jesus. For this subject turn to the three chapters of John's Gospel that have been called 'The Holy of Holies of the New Testament'; the 14th, 15th, and 16th chapters.

In that discourse, if it was a discourse, all turns upon a few chief subjects of which two are 'Prayer by the Believer', and 'The Work of the Holy Spirit'. Read the verses on Prayer in Chap. 14; 12-14, 15; 7 and 16, 16; 22-27, as far as 'For the Father Himself loveth you.' These final verses are my text.

Notice first that 'In that Day' occurs twice in verses 23, 26—with different meanings. In the former instance Jesus comforts His Disciples with the assurance that although they have sorrow at his leaving them He will see them again and their sorrow will then be turned into Joy. 'In that Day', He says, 'Ye shall ask me no questions'—for that is the accepted rendering of the word as we have it in the R. V. margin.

Promise Fulfilled

This promise was fulfilled when the Lord appeared again and again to His Disciples during the 40 days after His resurrection. As to the matter of questions they had asked many "Are there few that be saved?" "Strive to enter in at the strait gate.'" Attend to your own safety. "How is it that Thou wilt manifest Thyself to us and not unto the world?" There was so much they failed to understand until He came back to them from the grave. He came to them then, not as one who had survived death as Moses and Elijah who appeared on the Mount of Transfuguration, but as Victor over death, Who had conquered death, and that they should at least have begun to understand then.

The habit of asking questions is hard to shake off. "Wilt Thou at this time restore the Kingdom to Israel?", they ask. And He said "It is not for you to know the times and the seasons which the Father hath put in His Own power".

Peter is told something about his own future, and, then seeing John standing near, he asks "And what shall this man do?" Jesus said unto him "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?, follow thou Me".

Their whole attitude to Jesus must be changed. Here is one thing;—"Hitherto, ye have asked nothing in my Name." Naturally! It had not occurred to them to do so. Prayer runs right through the Bible and right up to this point—Ask, Seek, Knock, and also the Lord's Prayer, but no prayer in the name of Jesus, though we may pause to notice that the Lord's prayer is indeed prayer in His Name since it is His Own Prayer.

The Great Divide

The fact is that here is the Great Divide between the Old Dispensation and the New. Priests and sacrifices have had their day. We now have a new and living way to God.

The second "In that Day" comes in verses 25 and 26. I have spoken to you hitherto in proverbs and parables, not, however, to conceal my meaning, but to set you thinking, but soon I shall be able to tell you plainly. My purpose has been to reveal God, the Father, to you. I told you that He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father, but the full revealing is to come. It came when they realized that Jesus had died, and had died on the cross for them, and that was God's act for God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself. "When you see that you will realize how I have earned the right to be your Mediator, but also that I have done and shall do nothing to change God's heart towards you. Ye shall ask in My Name and I say not unto you that I will pray the Father for you, for the Father Himself loveth you" Our Lord's work is fully seen and God Himself is fully known.

Significance of Name

And now notice the significance of the name in the Bible and praying in another's name. "What is a name?" we say. Nearly every slum in England has a "Paradise Row"! But in the Bible the name stands for real things. Abram becomes Abraham, Sarai—Sarah, Jacob—Israel. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus for He shall save His people from their sins".

Names given, or changes made for persons. When Moses was told to lead the Israelites out of Egypt—"And say the God of your fathers hath sent me unto you they will ask me "What is His name?", tell them I Am has sent you unto them" "Holy is His name" And our Lord in that 17th chapter of John (the Holiest of all, we may call it) says "I have magnified Thy name unto the men Thou gavest Me."

The name means the person, His character, all he is.

And, briefly, observe that in spite of the repeated "Whatsoevers" there are no unconditional promises of answers to prayer. James and John, or their mother on their behalf, tried to get an unconditional promise from Jesus. "Master", they say "We would that Thou shouldst do for us whatsoever we desire." They tried in vain. "If ye abide in Me, and My Words abide in you ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you", and John in his first epistle repeats the conditional assurance:—"If we ask anything according to His Will He heareth us." Turn back to that day when the disciples failed to heal the demoniac boy. After Jesus had healed him they asked "Why could not we cast him out?" "Because of your unbelief." "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed ye shall say to this mountain 'Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove, and nothing shall be impossible unto you." Faith as a grain of mustard seed! Faith in what? Faith that we can do it? No, indeed! But faith that God can—if He wishes to do it. The essentials are a right plea and faith, and the right plea is 'For Jesus sake' or 'Through Jesus Christ our Lord' either beginning or ending our prayer.

Wrong Use of Name

It should not be necessary to say that it must be much more than a mere form of words like 'Yours truly' at the end of a letter, which may mean much or little, or nothing at all. That may be mere thoughtlessness. Worse than thoughtlessness, it is all too easy and perhaps common to make a wrong use of the Saviour's Name.

Recall James and John again. They had been repulsed from a Samaritan village, and when those two disciples saw this, they said "Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from Heaven and consume them, even as Elias did?"

Imagine the Lord's look of pained surprise. "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of". "Have I been so long time with you and yet do you think that would please me?" Imagine a case like this:—A man calls at the office of some great man and presents a letter of introduction. Says the great man "This letter is from my son, and he asks me, for his sake, to render you a service. What can I do for you?" The other thereupon makes some preposterous request. "Did you tell my son what you were going to ask?" "No?, I knew that, for I know my son and am certain he would never have given you this letter had he known." To use one's name aright, he himself must be behind it and for anything contrary to his spirit the use of his name is wrong.

Think again of the imprecatory Psalms. How appropriate many of the Psalms are to war time use! To black out the imprecations for an expurgated edition of the Bible is foolish, but for us to use them now and say 'Amen' is nothing less than wicked. More frequent on our lips than wrong prayers are faulty prayers. If, as Dr. Fosdick says, our dominant desires are our prayers, then they are often faulty. Our natural desires are to use God. So full of danger is this path of prayer that some have urged that petition should be eliminated from our prayers. The Bible does not teach that. On the contrary, we are urged "In everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, to make known our requests unto God".

You that are fathers! How would you regard it if your son, full of longings for this and that were to say "I mustn't say anything about this to my father. He knows what I want, or at least what I need and he will do what he thinks is right and good"? I feel sure you would say "Tell me what you are thinking about, what you are wanting; you may be sure I will say 'Yes' if I can, and 'No' if I must.

Our Lord Himself prayed so "If it be possible, let this cup pass from Me; nevertheless, not my will, but Thine be done." Carry everything to God in prayer in that spirit and the faultiness of our prayers will be pardoned.

Right Use of Name

The true and right use of the Name of Jesus in prayer is not as easy of achievement as we are apt to think. What we need is not only faith in Jesus Who is our Mediator with God, Who loves us, but we must understand His character, and how He thinks and feels. Especially now in these war times we have to remember that wrong prayers are not allowed by the simple addition of a phrase "for Jesus sake".

Mind of Christ

What is the mind of Christ about it all? "The Son of God was manifested that He might destroy the works of the Devil". We are to join Him in that great war. Resist the Devil whatever devices he employs and remember that "These that have my spirit, these saith He are Mine." Be angry! Yes! Jesus looked round on certain people with anger, and God is angry with the wicked every day. Jesus prayed for His enemies. Do we pray for ours with any earnestness of entreaty? When we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of His Son.

Pray for them that despitefully use you, but go 'all out' to conquer them, not in malice or in vindictiveness but really to conquer them, and we can only claim to have done that when we have made them our friends.

Why do we only sing the first verse of the National Anthem, and not go on to the end?

"Foe be transformed to friend
And Britain's right depend
On war no more"

Such prayer agrees with the text. "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name that will I do that the Father may be glorified in the Son".

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF OCTOBER 7, 1870

It has been generally understood that the Zebra was to go to Singapore, and was to be relieved here by the Barrosa. The community will be glad to hear that this arrangement has been altered, and that the Zebra remains in Shanghai, while the Barrosa goes to the Straits. The change of orders was, we believe, brought over by the Salamis yesterday.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

AXIS RETICENCE

Speculation as to what the Dictators have decided as a result of their conference at the Brenner Pass is still rife, and will probably continue to be until revelation occurs either by some public statement, or the development of new movements. Yet the possibility of some peace feelers being put out has not been lost sight of. All is not so well in Germany, and Italy as the governments of those countries would have the world believe, and reports which have reached Shanghai indicate that so far as Germany is concerned, the success of the British air-raids is stimulating a smouldering discontent and adding to the unpopularity of the war, which it will be remembered was not greeted last year with that general satisfaction which Hitler and his satellites expected. Should something of the sort happen it will serve as another demonstration that, despite the heavy blows which Germany has dealt out, it is not Britain which periodically talks peace but Hitler. Should he indulge in that pastime again the reply will be the same as before. It will be, it has to be a negative until Germany yields up her ill-gotten spoils, and Nazism is destroyed.

It has often been said in the past that the fashion of a country's government is purely a matter of domestic concern. To a very large extent that is still true, but when a government arises whose main ambitions are to despoil its neighbours, and aim for world domination, a set of entirely different considerations arise, and it is now a matter of international concern as to what government shall be permitted to exist in Germany once this war has been brought to the only conclusion possible,—a victory for Britain and her Allies. Even to consider peace proposals at such a juncture as this would be hopelessly illogical from the British point of view. Great Britain's forces have held the Germans. The early victory which the latter so urgently needed has been denied them, and with gathering momentum the immense forces of the British Empire are being mobilized to carry the struggle back to those who originally started it. Hitler may talk war and wish for peace, but he can be perfectly sure that he will get what he talks about and be denied that for which he wishes.

Apart from peace, there appear to be four points upon which the Dictators may have reached decisions:—(1), a direct invasion of Britain, for which Hitler is reported to be still hankering though his generals set their faces against it: (2), an advance through Spain directed against Gibraltar and North Africa: (3), resumption of the Italian offensive against Egypt on a large scale under German supervision,—that should please Mussolini a great deal,—and (4), an advance through the Balkans. The present alignment of Powers, resulting from the adherence of Japan to the Italo-German military alliance, suggests that the possibility of this last cannot be discounted. Russia is potentially menaced in Europe and Asia by this new set-up, and the terms of the Triple Alliance clearly provide for Japan going to German assistance should Russia seek by force to prevent Hitler further expanding in south-east Europe. Russia has been as completely betrayed by this alliance, as Japan was when Hitler signed his accord with Russia shortly before the commencement of the war.

The second and third possibilities set out above are singularly interesting. A Germany in north Africa, whether she gets there via Spain, or by supervising the operations of the Italian forces, and maybe strengthening them with German troops, suggests that eventually Italy will be reduced from her present degree of a partnership with Germany to a state of vassalage, of Italy being ordered what to do and being forced to do it. That would undoubtedly be Italy's rôle should Germany prove victorious in this war, and the argument seems to be that it might just as well come about now as later. After all Italy has done little in the contest up to the present, and nothing would suit Hitler's book better than to fight this war out to the last Italian. That is the development which may be expected in the Mediterranean. Italian failure to secure command of that sea is undoubtedly a fact which must cause Hitler considerable irritation. He must feel that perhaps a better result might be obtained with Germans in control of the Italian war machine and it must be uncomfortable food for Italian reflection that Hitler has shown that once he has obtained possession it is difficult to get him out. Mussolini may not like it, but the fact is that, if Germany decides to tell him how to fight his share of the war, he will have to accept that decision, and, what is more, like it.

SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW

Whether or not Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, made the statement attributed to him by a foreign correspondent in which he is alleged to have said that Japan would have to fight America if she should enter the European war on the side of Great Britain but that such an eventuality was "something I shudder to think of," is now entirely beside the point in view of what Prince Konoye, Prime Minister, said in an interview at Kyoto on Friday. The Prime Minister was just as bellicose as his colleague is reported to have been, for he is alleged to have said:—

> Nevertheless should the United States deliberately refuse to understand the intentions of Germany, Italy and Japan, and should she consider the Triple Alliance a hostile act toward the United States, and should she challenge the signatories of the Tri-Power Pact then we are ready to accept such a challenge and fight to a finish.

With powerful influences at work in the United States, to bring about a betterment of the existing international atmosphere as it concerns the Far East, it is to be regretted that statements such as this should have been made. They can only serve to increase the present unfortunate tension, and hinder those who are still prepared to work for a peaceful solution of Far Eastern problems.

The speech was unnecessary, for the terms of the alliance are quite plain for all men to read, and it is quite clear that if any other Power enters the European war on the side of Great Britain and her Allies, Japan has undertaken to intervene on behalf of Germany and Italy. It is to be regretted that extreme influences in Japan have induced the Japanese Government to come out so definitely on the side of the Rome-Berlin Axis, for the manner in which this war is being waged justifies the contention, which the British have always maintained, that this would not be the short war of Hitler's desire, but a long, wearisome struggle. Long wars require long views and, if there is any significance in the Brenner conference at all, it must surely be that Hitler and Mussolini have been brought to a realization that the short, sharp war was merely an illusion, and that most uncomfortable facts have to be faced. The Axis Powers are singularly unfitted to fight a prolonged struggle, and the impression is gaining ground that the Japanese military extremists have backed the wrong horse.

The real point at issue at the moment is not whether the United States will seek to enter the European struggle, but whether she will continue to insist upon the maintenance of the status quo in the Far East. Washington finds in the Japanese drive to the south in the Pacific a definite threat to American commercial, and other interests in this part of the world, notably in the Netherlands East Indies whence she, like so many other nations including Great Britain and Japan, draws so many valuable supplies. It needs to be remembered that the United States, Great Britain and other occidental Powers have by long, honourable industry built up interests in this part of the world which are just as valuable to them as Japan's are to her, and, if Japan proceeds to threaten them, nothing but trouble can possibly ensue. The whole issue in the East can be reduced to so simple a statement of fact, and America is so vitally interested in this part of the world that she can with confidence be expected to do her utmost to defend her position.

Prince Konoye says nothing to allay the anxieties which are naturally created in Washington by another passage of his interview in which he declares that Japan's assurances to French Indo-China on the stationing of Japanese troops in that colony under the terms of the local agreement signed on September 22, has been temporarily reaffirmed by a promise, though this will naturally be governed by the necessities of Japanese military operations against the Chungking Government. Temporary reaffirmation, conditioned upon military necessities, is not likely to inspire the greatest degree of confidence, for it clearly indicates that Japan reserves to herself a freedom of action not contemplated by the normal meaning of the agreement. It is to be regretted that this should be the case, for it tends towards a deterioration of the present situation. It may even at this late hour be possible to retreat from the crisis which looms, but it will require goodwill not only on the part of the United States, but on that of Japan herself, and an all-round recognition of the rights of all countries interested in this part of the world. The idea that the world can be divided into three areas each under an exclusive domination is an impracticable one as all the facts of world economics clearly demonstrate.

The Aeroplane Fund

With the totals of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund, as published on Saturday amounting to $10,375 and £67,593:18:1 the British community has subscribed in three months somewhere in the neighbourhood of $4,500,000, and by the time the next lists are published towards the middle of the month the Fund should be well along to the $5,000,000 mark. The progress of the fund has been excellent. H.E. the Ambassador, in his original appeal, suggested that an initial gift of £50,000, and a monthly contribution of £5,000 should be the objectives aimed at. The initial sum asked for was passed, and the monthly contribution turned out to be not £5,000 but £10,000. To achieve such a gratifying result almost 3,000 persons have contributed and a very large proportion of them are already taxing themselves voluntarily to send in monthly sums for the good cause of assisting the British Government to buy aeroplanes. Donations, of which there have been many substantial ones, are always heartily welcomed, but more attention is now being paid to the necessity for obtaining a steady monthly income. The Fund is well on the way to securing its second £10,000 by the middle of this month, and success will be certain if all those, who have not yet decided upon what they can spare monthly, would make up their minds on the subject and send their money in. As it has been said time and again: no sum is too small, just as none can possibly be too great. The splendid showing of the R.A.F. in all parts of the theatre of war, the manner in which it has held the German air attack on Britain, and the indomitable courage of individual members of the Force deserve the recognition of all Britons, and it must be substantial recognition in the shape of the wherewithal with which to carry on the titanic struggle in which it is engaged. A dollar may be only 3½d. but five million of them do more than buy a flight of Spitfires. The need is for aeroplanes, aeroplanes and more aeroplanes not only for the defence of the homeland, but in preparation for that time when it will be possible to assume the offensive, and carry the war even more than at present to the enemy. So Britons in China, who are not subjected to the taxation which their fellows within the Empire have to pay, are urged to come forward with their monthly contributions.

Benbow Rowe

In the passing of Mr. O. S. Benbow Rowe, M.C., the British community in Shanghai loses a well known figure who was a fine soldier and an enthusiastic sportsman. He was exceptionally reticent about his performances during the war, the actions he fought and the manner in which he gained such rapid promotion that he was probably one of the youngest if not the youngest acting lieutenant-colonel in the British Army at the time. Wounded on several occasions and permanently mutilated by some of them, he was the subject of what was then an extraordinary plastic operation which restored the lower portion of one side of his face until the fact that he had been wounded there was almost completely unnoticeable. On his return to Shanghai from active service Benbow Rowe enthusiastically took up the sports to which he had been devoted prior to the outbreak of war, being a particularly good polo player, and, like his other brothers, a good horseman. Several trophies bear testimony to his ability in this respect. He was also a very fine shot and always managed to do well up country, until the increasing inconvenience from his wounds drove him to more sedentary pursuits. His interest in military affairs never waned, and though he was obliged to refrain from more active participation in the doings of the Shanghai Volunteers he was always ready to give his services at any time Shanghai was in danger, when his general military, and local knowledge often stood the authorities in good stead. But it was all done quietly and unassumingly, inspired with a desire to serve the community just as loyally as he had served his King, and country. He was withal a staunch and loyal friend, a man of the utmost probity in all his dealings, and so generous in a quiet way that there is many a person who, during the years of his residence in Shanghai after the war, have been helped over bad spots, and assisted to make good. He did not make a large number of friends but those he did will regret his passing for the good and gallant gentleman he undoubtedly was.

STRAY NOTES

Weihaiwei, Sept. 22.—Last night I walked round my little domain by moonlight and ran into a hedgehog: he was cornered against a stone wall, and so could not escape as rapidly as he would have wished. What memories he brought me . . . for his very name is redolent of English hedgerows . . . of gypsies sitting round a camp-fire in some green lane eating roasted hedgehog (you smother him in clay and roast him whole, so that when he is cooked the hard clay brings off bristles, skin and all) . . . food for kings, for on the whole the hedgehog is a clean feeder. This very question of the hedgehog's food has brought him into ill repute and made him the target of every gamekeeper's gun or club; because he is suspected of stealing the eggs of ground-nesting game birds (perhaps he does and, if so, what of it? The amount of harm he does must be infinitesimal): he is also suspected by the country-folk of searching for cows lying down to sleep, and sucking their milk. It's interesting to note this as a parallel to the old belief that the Nightjar (or Goatsucker) flies under the goats and steals *their* milk . . . just because the bird is seen flying round goats to catch the insects which they attract! In actual fact the hedgehog feeds on grubs, worms, insects, frogs or anything else he can catch: he is not above eating a little carrion such as dead mice and rats . . . for he never could catch them alive. When winter comes he will go to sleep beneath some pile of rubbish and not wake up until the mad March hares are quibbling over their love affairs: a nice little creature which can be fed on scraps from the house, if you can only get him to call at the back door. Rolled in a ball of prickly spines, even dogs cannot tackle him; but a badger can and does. As in many other cases, his downfall is drink . . . for he loves water, and it is by the side of stream or pool that his enemies generally get him.—E.S.W.

U.S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

Existing Yards Unable to Meet Demands

With an additional $4,000,000,000 of construction just added to the naval shipbuilding programme, the problem of providing ways on which to build the fighting and auxiliary units thus provided for is one of grave concern to the shipbuilders, naval and civilian, of America, states the "New York Times." New shipways costing millions of dollars must be built in a minimum of time, thousands more of skilled mechanics and other workers must be recruited and designs, in the light of the lessons of the wars in Europe and the Far East, must be brought up to date.

Every shipbuilding yard in the United States is now carrying a peak load with approximately 150 fleet units under construction or contracted for, including ten battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines. Within a few weeks this load will be more than doubled, which means that the shipyards equipped for naval work must take on every ton of new construction they can possibly carry. This applies to navy as well as private shipyards.

The solution of the problem involves not only the expansion of construction facilities and new ways, but new tools and equipment for yards hitherto building only merchant vessels, the rehabilitation of yards which have been idle for years and the erection of new plants.

Eight navy and six private yards are today working at top speed to complete the construction of ships that will cost, when completed, approximately $3,000,000,000. On top of this they are now to be asked to assume a major part of the "two ocean fleet" programme.

Thanks to the Maritime Commission, some of the extra construction will be taken care of by yards which for the last few years have specialized in merchant vessels. An important place in the new programme may be allotted to one of the country's best-known old-time plants, one that has been shut down for many years, but the shell of which still remains—the Cramp shipbuilding yards at Philadelphia, where were built some of the most famous units of the Navy a quarter of a century ago. Rehabilitation of this yard, with substantial financial aid of the Government, is receiving Government consideration.

Four 45,000-ton Battleships

As for those yards which have engaged almost exclusively in merchant vessel construction, they are modern plants and can be adapted for turning out naval craft in a short time. They would not be used for battleship, aircraft carrier or heavy cruiser construction, but probably for the building of destroyers, light cruisers and small craft of the torpedo and submarine chasing types. Of the approximately 150 combat units now under construction or contracted for there have been allocated to navy yards or well-known private plants, 92. These allocations include two battleships of 45,000 tons each; fifteen cruisers, four of them designed to be the largest, most powerfully armed and fastest afloat; four aircraft carriers, 38 destroyers, 28 submarines and five auxiliaries.

Some of the private plants will be relied upon to build the larger units of the new $4,000,000,000 fleet. This will call for extensive plant expansion and to meet the necessary outlay of millions of dollars Congress has authorized liberal financial advances to the private builders.

Additional ways to allow the building of the new battleships present the most serious problem. Eight of the existing ways suitable for battleship construction, three in private and five in navy yards, are occupied and will be for many months to come.

Two battleships, the Washington and the North Carolina, were recently launched and their places on the ways were taken by the Iowa and New Jersey. Of the remaining six on ways, none will go into the water for many months, since none of them is advanced as much as 30 per cent, toward completion. The yards where the new major unit ways will be built have not been disclosed. Those most likely to be chosen, so far as battleship construction is concerned, are expected to be the navy yards at New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk and the privately owned Bethlehem, New York and Newport shipbuilding yards.

IN PARENTHESIS

From the Home Front

"WERE you out in yesterday's show when the stuff came down?" I asked a weary-looking sailor.

"Yus; I should blinking well think I was."

"How do you feel now?"

"Like ten men—nine dead t'other one dying."

Even in war-time sailors find a wife in a certain port—and it is usually a Wren. One wedding was held up, though, while everyone shouted for the best man who had failed to arrive "He's 'opped it with the Wren," said someone, and there was nearly a riot while the poor fellow tried to explain that what he really said was "ring" and not "Wren."

IN a front-line coast town, where the civilians, Navy and Army continually mingle, you are bound to overhear snatches of humour from T. Atkins. Here, for example, is an officer congratulating a convoy of lorries on their good camouflage.

"Number four is particularly good," he says. "You must have taken a lot of pains with that."

"Aye, sir!" says the driver "We've got the beer aboard." —Geoffrey Edwards in the "News Chronicle."

Nine out of ten of the tired bomb-chocked R.N.R. men who come in after days at sea with their small craft admit quite frankly that they are liable to get "vertical breeze up" when Jerry dives at them. This isn't cowardice: in my opinion it is the finest form of bravery, for, while they acknowledge their fear, they remain steadfastly at their posts and go out time after time, week in week out.

One R.N.R. lieutenant, however, ridiculed any idea that he was nervous.

"Fundamentally it's noise that frightens you," he told me. "It can never worry me because in civilian life I have conducted a variety orchestra for nearly 25 years and this is a blinking picnic by comparison.

The same officer told me, however, that he would feel much happier upon the bridge if when the bombs fell round his small ship, he could have two thicknesses of canvas round him instead of one.

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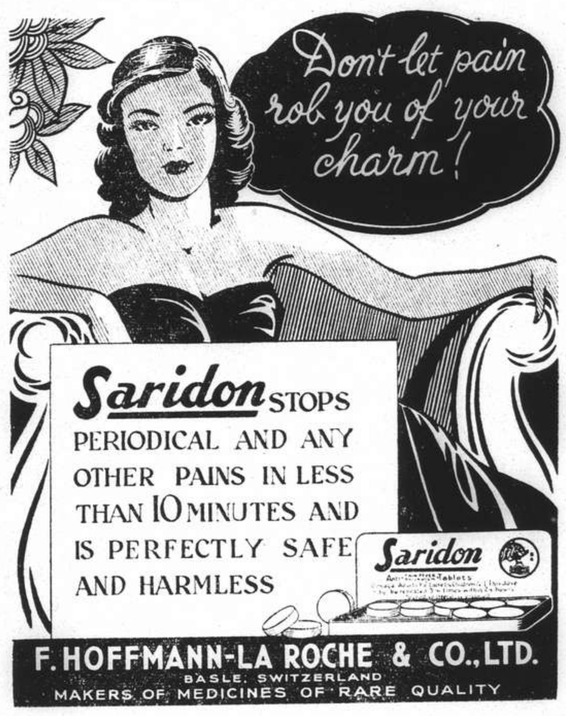

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Germans Confirm British Figures

Accuracy of Ministry Statements Supported By Berlin Release

London, Oct. 6.

Proof was forthcoming in a German communique on Friday's raids on Great Britain of the contention that a large number of German planes are so badly damaged by British defences that they fail to return to their base, says the news service of the Air Ministry.

The Germans, it is pointed out, admitted the loss of five machines, while the British claimed that only three had been destroyed. Two others were reported as "probables," and although they will not be claimed as definitely destroyed, the enemy's admission shows that at least two more aircraft were, in fact, brought down.

Following almost every engagement over Great Britain, the Ministry adds, a number of enemy aircraft are reported as probables but are not announced as enemy losses. When these numbers are small, the enemy is apt to make a fairly geniune admission. "If he did the same when they were large, results might be startling.

"For instance, on one occasion when 185 German aircraft were destroyed, reports showed 42 probables and 75 damaged. On another date when 89 machines were destroyed, there were 34 probables and 53 damaged."—Reuter.

Australia Encourages American Industries

Import Licensing System Results in New Trend

Melbourne, Oct. 6.

United States industries are being encouraged to establish branches in Australia following the recent introduction by the Commonwealth of an import licensing system, which has, however, compelled some British interests to transfer their Dominion interests to American companies.

One large American firm making heavy engineering equipment is reported to have opened negotiations with the Commonwealth Government for the establishment of an important new industry in Australia. Its output would provide an export market in addition to meeting local requirements.

The Government is anxious to encourage the introductioin of new dollar capital, and officials anticipate substantial developments along these lines as a result of the import licensing system.

War-time taxation and difficulties in obtaining raw materials may be a deterrent. Another restraining influence would be the risk of a declining market in Australia because exchange restriction caused restriction of consumption.—Reuter.

British Dyestuff Output Increased

Production Said Nearing Half World's Supply

London, Oct. 6.

Month by month, the production of British dyestuffs has been increasing and it is now approaching 125,000 tons, which is about half the world supply.

Industrial undertakings hitherto dependent on Germany, France and Italy for their supplies are progressively increasing their purchases from Britain. In war time, actual figures cannot be given, but the increase is officially stated to be "very substantial, indeed."

In 1914, Britain produced only about one-tenth of the dyes she used; last year, she made four-fifths of the £16,000,000 worth needed for the home market.

Germany, France and Italy have recently produced between them 39.8 per cent. of a world output estimated at 250,000 tons, the British share being 11 per cent.

From these figures it is possible to judge the effort which British dyestuffs manufacturers are now making in the export market.—British Official Wireless.

Sokoto Sultan Refutes German Propaganda

Prayers Said Daily for Victory by Empire

London, Oct. 6.

A spirited reply to German wireless propaganda has been received by the Governor of Nigeria from Abu Bakr, Sultan of Sokoto, who is the spiritual head of Moslems in the northern provinces of Nigeria.

"We heard recently that the German wireless had declared 'slave-driven natives of English Colonies are compelled by force to contribute to the win-the-war fund." the sultan writes.

"That is a lie, and I would ask Hitler whether it is by force also that we gather in our mosques and schools to offer up prayers from our hearts day and night for the success of British arms, and the downfall of His Majesty's enemies.

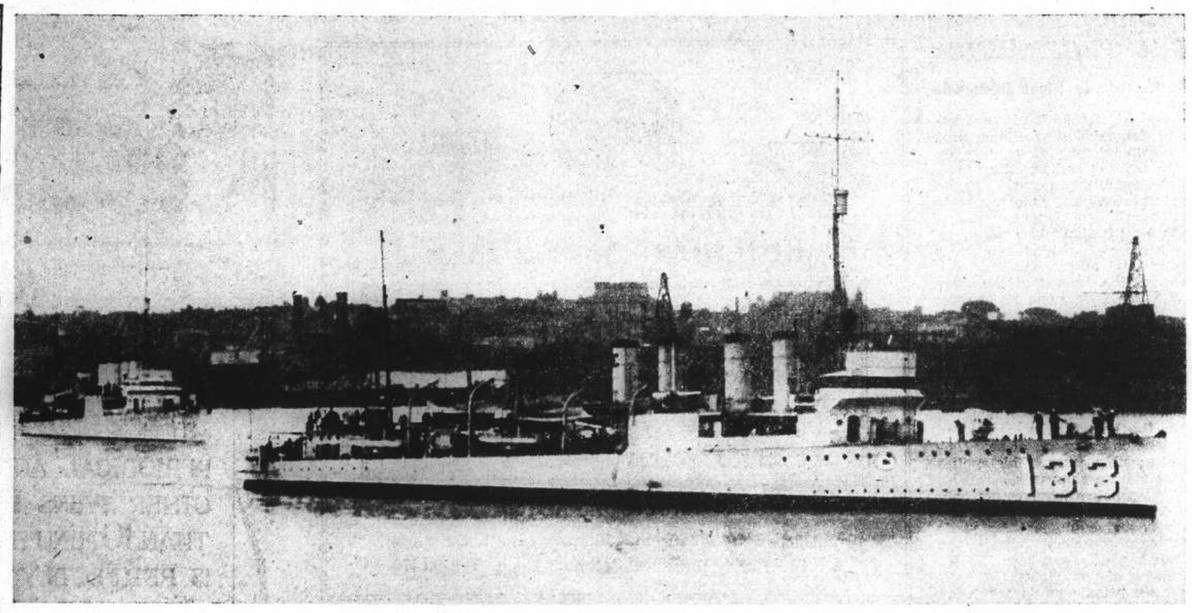
"When we in Sokoto heard of the win-the-war fund, we gathered together and agreed that everybody who wished to do so could make a contribution which seemed proper to him. It was made clear that no man should give unless he wished. A sum of £6,216 has been collected from all sections of the community as a spontaneous gift, with which, I hope, it will be possible to buy a fighter aeroplane, called Sokoto, to fight the Empire's enemies."—Reuter.

British War Savings Campaign Progresses

London, Oct. 6.

Last week a total of £19,932,203 was raised in the War Savings campaign. A sum of £12,878,553 was from the sale of Savings Certificates, £12,139,650 from the sale of Defence Bonds and £14,914,000 from increase in the balance owing to deposits in Post Office Savings Banks and Trustee Savings Banks.

Since the opening of the campaign, a grand total of £1,386,696 has been raised.—British Official Wireless.



As First U.S. Destroyers Left for Canada

This picture shows the first of the American destroyers traded by the United States to Britain in exchange for the lease of air and naval bases for the defence of the east coast of America, leaving Boston for Canada, where they ran up the Union Jack. The first flotilla of these destroyers are now in British waters.

Japanese Fear British May Retaliate on Shipping

Hakone Maru Delayed Four Days in Bermuda; No Word Obtainable from Hakozaki Maru

New York, Oct. 6.

BRITISH authorities at Bermuda detained the N.Y.K. liner Hakone Maru for four days last week, it was learned here today. The Hakone Maru arrived in Bermuda on September 30 and was not released until Friday night.

The captain of the ship, in a wire to the N.Y.K. New York office, said the ship had been detained for a "thorough examination of the cargo list by the British authorities."—United Press.

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Fears that the British authorities may have seized the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners Hakone Maru and the Hakozaki Maru in the western Atlantic were aroused by reports received yesterday by the N.Y.K. from its branch office in New York stating that communications could not be established with either vessel, the "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo" reported this morning.

The dispatch, which was splashed on the front page of the paper, declared that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's head office here had been advised that the New York branch had ascertained that the Hakone Maru entered Bermuda on September. 30 but that no further communications with that vessel could be made.

Hakozaki Not Heard From

Moreover, the report added, attempts to communicate with the Hakozaki Maru have been unsuccessful. The vessel is due in Bermuda on October 9 from Lisbon.

According to the paper, the question was immediately taken up for consultation between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Foreign Office and the Communications Ministry. It was pointed out by the daily that Britain has been bringing pressure to bear on Japanese shipping by creating difficulties under the Navicert system.

Japanese ships, it was added, have been experiencing difficulty in acquiring water, fuel and other supplies in British ports. Delays have been caused in the entries and sailings of Japanese vessels.

The Hakone Maru left Lisbon on September 21 on its homeward journey via New York and Panama carrying 57 passengers, 220 tons of freight for New York and 317 tons for Japan.

The Hakozaki Maru, whose whereabouts now cannot be ascertained, is the penultimate Japanese European-run vessel as the Japan-Europe line will be discontinued after the sailing of the Husimi Maru (Fushimi Maru) which now is in Lisbon.

Question of Cargo

The Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi," commenting on the report that the Hakone Maru has not been heard of since its scheduled arrival in Bermuda, opined that the vessel is being detained at the demand of British consignees of some of the vessel's cargo.

It was pointed out that the ship is carrying Liverpool-bound cargo which it was unable to discharge owing to the German imposition of a counter-blockade. The Hakone Maru cancelled the last leg of its journey to Liverpool at Lisbon from where it headed for home waters.

The Hakone and Hakozaki Marus are sister ships, each displacing 10,420 gross tons.—Domei.

New Deal Defended By President

Mr. Roosevelt Declares Government Responsible For Unemployed

Hyde Park, N.Y., Oct. 6.

President Roosevelt, in a speech dedicating three new Dutchess County schools, last night defended the New Deal spending programme which, he said, was designed to prevent destitution in the United States.

The President said the American system of universal education constituted Democracy's best bulwark against dictatorship in times of emergency.

Mr. Roosevelt reiterated that the Government must constantly be responsible for keeping people from starving if they were willing to work but cannot find employment.

The speech, which was broadcast throughout the nation, marked the beginning of the final phase in the President's campaign for a third term in the White House.—United Press.

U.S. Warned Against Saboteur Activities

Vigilance Urged by Mr. Robert Jackson

Washington, Oct. 6.

The Attorney General, Mr. Robert Jackson, warned the graduating class of the National Police Academy here last night that foreign agents are attempting to sabotage American institutions as well as American factories and military defences.

"They seek to undermine the constituted authority, and by disparagement and hostility to destroy the prestige of public officials," Mr. Jackson said. "They are seeking to destroy our faith in our government as it is now organized.

"The best defence against such attacks is the efficient exercise of your duties and vigilance not to exceed them."

Mr. Jackson said American citizens must realize that vigilante committees "are an encroachment on your sphere of authority and an insult to your ability and a reflection on the effectiveness of the law. Such efforts, however wholesome the motivation, are dangerous because they imply a breakdown in lawful government.—United Press.

Chinese Body Appeals For War on Japan

Britain, U.S. Urged to Take United Action

Chungking, Oct. 5.

Joint action by Great Britain and the United States to crush Japan was urged today in a letter sent to the leading cultural organizations throughout the world by the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association.

"As the war in Europe will drag on indefinitely," the Association stated in the letter, "it appears that positive aid to China and an Anglo-American action to smash militarist Japan should constitute a prerequisite to the settlement of the European struggle at an earlier date. With Japan overpowered, America and Britain would be able to concentrate their forces in one direction."—Havas.

Britons Leave Baltics Via Vladivostok

Moscow, Oct. 6.

Arrangements have been completed for the evacuation of 300 British subjects remaining in the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania).

Soviet authorities, who have been most helpful, have offered special railroad facilities to the evacuees, who, after gathering at Riga, will be sent by railroad to Vladivostok, where they will be met by a British ship.—Reuter.

Britain Obtains Cash in U.S.

Washington, Oct. 6.

The Department of Commerce announced yesterday that Britain obtained US$150,000,000 in cash through the sale of British-owned stocks and bonds in United States corporations during the first nine months of the European War.

The same announcement said that European assets in the States at the end of last year totalled $6,698,000,000.—United Press.

Tokyo Soviet Attache Called to Moscow

To Make Report on New Triple Alliance

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Colonel Ivan Gushenko, Soviet Military Attache here, has been ordered by his Government to return to Moscow in order to submit a report on the triple alliance recently signed by Germany, Italy and Japan.

The Colonel left Japan for Vladivostok on the Harbin Maru.

His visit to Moscow is being closely followed in Tokyo in view of possible moves by Soviet Russia as a result of the triple pact.

It is expected that Colonel Gushenko will return to Tokyo some time next month.—Havas.

Japan's Naval Air Force Chief Going to Tokyo

Shimonoseki, Oct. 6.

Vice-Admiral Shigeyasu Inouye, newly-appointed Chief of the Naval Air Force, who arrived in Nagasaki yesterday from China, left for Tokyo at 8.30 o'clock last night on the limited express "Fuji."—Domei.

China F.R.B. Head in Japan for Visit

Moji, Oct. 6.

Mr. Wang Shih-ching, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, arrived here this morning aboard the Oryokko Maru from Dairen accompanied by five assistants. Mr. Wang and his party left Shimonoseki this morning for Tokyo.

Well-informed sources said that the purpose of Mr. Wang's trip to Japan is to express his gratitude for the support extended to him by the Japanese when the Federal Reserve Bank was being established. He is scheduled to stay in Japan for two weeks.—Domei.

New Bomb Extinguisher Tested in Tokyo

Incendiary Flames Doused In Few Seconds

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

A new extinguisher of incendiary bombs passed a successful test at Osaka recently and may prove of considerable use to the military authorities.

The inventor is Dr. T. Asada of Osaka Imperial University, who used a number of new chemicals in his extinguisher.

A four-pound incendiary tube was lit and when the flames had reached their peak two pounds of the chemical compound were sprayed over them. The flames disappeared within a few seconds.

Chemicals used by Dr. Asada included boracic acid and alum in a liquid form.—Havas.

U.S.-Canadian Defence Measures Lauded

Halifax, Canada, Oct. 6.

Major Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York, revealing that the United States-Canadian Defence Board had submitted secret recommendations to their respective governments for defence measures in the event of an attack on Canada's northeastern seaboard, declared, "I think we have accomplished something for the first time in the history of our countries ..."—Domei.

Pamphlet Raid Denied In Peiping

Peiping, Oct. 6.

Repeated detailed claims by Chinese sources that Chinese 'planes flew over Peiping on Thursday and dropped pamphlets, are completely unfounded.

No 'planes or aircraft have been seen here.—Reuter.

Australia Building Ships for Britain

Large Order Placed by Royal Navy for Craft Of Dominion Design

Sydney, Oct. 6.

With Australian shipyards working overtime, great progress is being made in the Government's naval shipbuilding programme calling for the completion of 50 warships by the end of next year.

Twenty of these new war vessels are for the British Admiralty, and the rest for the Australian Navy. All are expected to be launched and commissioned for active service by the end of next year.

Not only are the ships being built in Australian yards, but their design also is Australian.

The Commonwealth's ability to begin at such short notice an ambitious programme of building more than 50 patrol vessels is the result of careful plans made before the war.

Before the outbreak of hostilities, Australia was building two Tribal class destroyers, two sloops and certain harbour defence vessels. The naval authorities, however, after an investigation, had decided on what classes of ships Australia could build rapidly and in large numbers in an emergency.

The Naval Board designed a ship which would be within the capacity of Australian shipyards to produce quickly, and which would be of great value in the fight against mines, submarines, and aircraft. The design adopted was so well received by the British Admiralty that it placed a big order for vessels for the Royal Navy.—Reuter.

Bank of England Notes Banned in Burma

Rangoon, Oct. 6.

The Governor of Burma has prohibited the bringing of Bank of England notes into British Burma from any country other than India, unless generally or specially permitted by the Reserve Bank of India, says a communique.

With reference to this notification, the Reserve Bank of India has issued a general permission enabling any person to bring into Burma Bank of England notes not exceeding £10 in value.—Reuter.

Japanese General's Ashes To Be Sent Home

Batavia, Oct. 6.

The ashes of Major-General Itsuo Ishimoto, who died here on September 30, will be sent to Japan aboard a steamer leaving here on October 21, it was revealed today.—Domei.

WRITING IN JAPANESE

Commercial Correspondence, Advertising Literature, Agreements, Applications, Petitions, etc. are undertaken.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPANESE

to settle troubles, to get understandings, to make business transactions, etc. are also undertaken.

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Sonja HENIE Ray MILLAND Robert CUMMINGS
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But it's no use warning any man against charmers like these... in this decidedly different comedy!

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The Doctor Takes a Wife

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Screen play by George Seaton and Ken Englund • Directed by ALEXANDER HALL

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"Even the dogs do eat of the crumbs that fall from their master's table"

We ask for the Crumbs $5 a year

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G—MEN

Are coming, October 9

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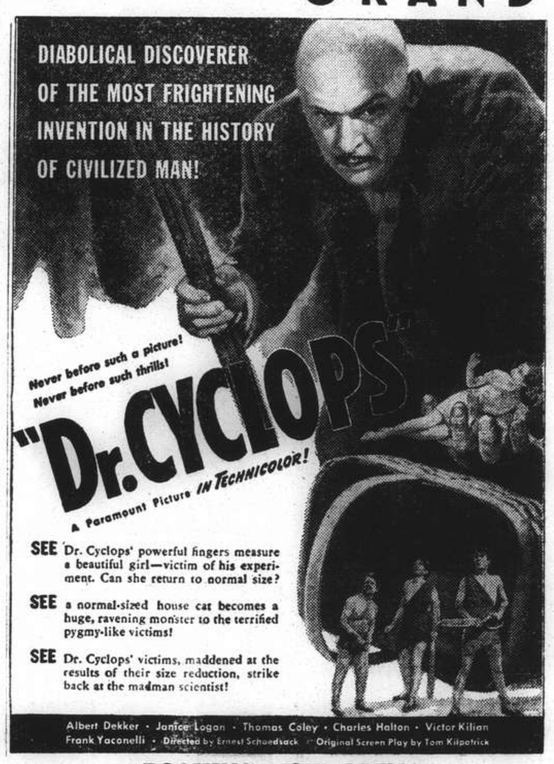
Opens WEDNESDAY GRAND



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LOVE STORY OF A DOCTOR WHO KNEW WOMEN AND TWO SISTERS WHO KNEW MEN!

SAARTS TO-MORROW!

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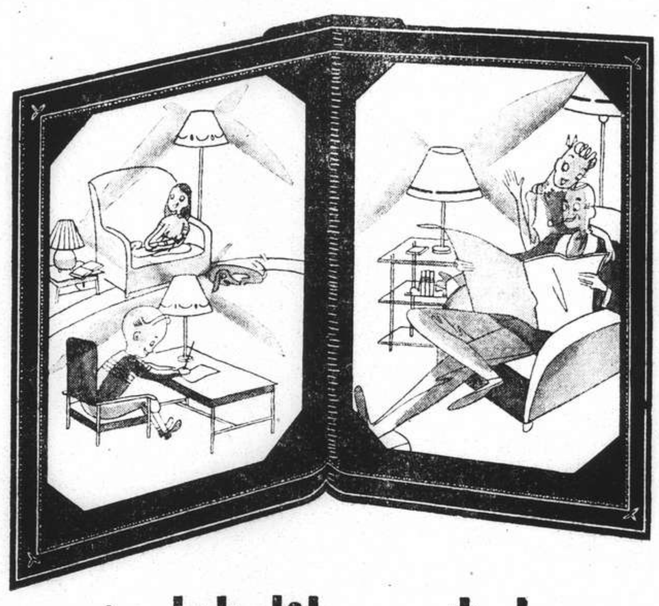
in "RENO"



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light-conditioning your home, for such family felicity as portrayed above, is a simple and easy matter. we are ready to help you without cost or obligation.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

FROM DAY TO DAY

ASSISTANT Judge P. Grant Jones of H.M. Supreme Court returned to Shanghai during the past week from a short holiday spent in Japan.

Mrs. Laura Whitton, of Norton, Suffolk, who has died recently, aged 86, has left 98 descendants living in the district. They include 50 grandchildren and 42 great grand-children.

Ulster within seven days raised £15,000 for a section of Spitfires. The province has caught "Spitfire fever" and long queues wait daily to subscribe anything from a farthing to £500.

A woman woke to the sound of bombs dropping in open country near her house. Almost at once she heard her maid knocking on the bedroom door and announcing calmly, "Bombs, please madam E."

LADY Craigie, wife of the British Ambassador to Japan who has been vacationing here for the past week returned to Japan yesterday evening. During her short sojourn here Lady Craigie was a guest at the Cathay Hotel.

THE shortage of salt in Nanking which has caused some unrest recently has been relieved with the arrival of 4,600 piculs of salt and the impending arrival of 25,000 piculs during the month, according to a Chinese report.

H. E. M. Henri Cosme, the French Ambassador to China, was due to arrive in Hongkong yesterday from Shanghai en route to Chungking where he last visited in April this year. He is not expected to return to Shanghai for some time.

A BAZAAR in aid of the Holy Family Convent, 224 Quinsan Road, will be held on Sunday, November 3, from 2 to 6 p.m. Admission tickets are being sold at 50 cents each and entitle the holders to participate in the drawing of a special raffle.

MEMBERS of the Shanghai Choral Society are reminded that the first practice of the season will be held this evening, commencing at 5.30 p.m., in the Gymnasium behind Holy Trinity Cathedral. The music for this season will be Schubert's Mass in A flat maj., and "The Ancient Mariner" by J. F. Barnett.

The llama at Johannesburg Zoo has provided the wool for four pairs of seaboot socks to be worn by British sailors in the North Sea. Mrs. George Hurry, who supervises the Navy League War Fund's Work in Johannesburg said that 4,000 articles have been sent in one week, and more than 15,000 since the fund started.

AN agreement whereby the administrative rights of the south and east offices of the Tientsin Telephone Administration were transferred to the Municipal Government of Tientsin was concluded on October 1, in the northern port between the Tientsin Municipality and the Inter-Municipal Telephone Committee.

An air-raid with its assorted noises, had been disturbing a harbour village for twenty minutes. As an old age pensioner had not joined her neighbours one of them went out in a lull to look for her. She was discovered half way through a large meal and explained that she had stayed to keep the canary company as it had seemed nervous.

ACCORDING to a Chinese paper nineteen probationary judges of the Chinese courts in the Settlement and French Concession have been appointed judges of their respective courts by the Chungking Government. The latter recently announced a substantial increase in the salaries of Chinese judges of the courts functioning under its authority.

FLOOD prevention work on a large scale will be started soon in North China by the Shantung Government to prevent a recurrence of the 1939 flood disaster which caused the heaviest recorded material and other damage to Tientsin and other districts in Hopei and Shantung. Dykes of the Ssu River which overflowed this summer will be fully reinforced.

THE successor of Mr. J. J. Poole usher of H.M. Supreme Court who left recently to join the British forces, is expected to be appointed shortly. The choice is more than likely to fall on a British member of the Municipal Police Force here. Mr. Poole served with the court for almost ten years and was formerly a member of the police force of the Settlement.

LAST month saw the gradual return to Shanghai of local musicians, artistes and cabaret hostesses from Tsingtao and northern ports where they have been engaged during the past summer. It was learned that most of the entertainment places in the various resorts have closed down for the season with the advent of cooler weather and the return of vacationers to the cities.

BRITISH and Japanese members of the special commission for disposal of the silver specie, met in the first regular conference on the afternoon of September 25, in the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Tientsin. In this connection it is reported that 400,000 bags of Australian wheat flour purchased by the proceeds from the sale of the silver specie will be shipped to Tientsin in the middle of November.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Phillipps, Governor of Pembroke Castle, who was Parliamentary Secretary (Military) to the Ministry of Munitions in the last war, died in a London nursing home recently. He was 78. Sir Ivor was a brother of Lord Kylsant, and lived in Lygon Place, Westminster. He has been described as a "great soldier statesman and captain of industry." He was M.P. for Southampton from 1906 to 1922. In 1936 he was granted the freedom of Pembroke after restoring Pembroke Castle.

THE following official appointments have been announced in the Hongkong Government's Gazette. The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell to be temporarily an unofficial member of the Executive Council; C. G. Perdue to be a temporary member of the Legislative Council; Mr. E. Davidson to be a member of the Compulsory Service Tribunal; Mr. T. E. Pearce to be temporarily and unofficial member of the Legislative Council while the Hon. Mr. H. R. Butters was stated to have resumed his duties as Financial Secretary.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **Shanghai Maru** from Nagasaki is due to arrive tomorrow.

* * *

Departures include the ss. **Tokiwa Maru** for Bombay, due to sail today, and the ss. **Taiyo Maru** which is sailing for Kobe tomorrow.

* * *

Shipping service between Hongkong and Haiphong which has been interrupted recently will be resumed tomorrow, according to a reliable report.

* * *

The express liner ss. **Hoten Maru** of the D.K.K. is due to sail for northern ports at 9 a.m. today from the company's Whangpoo wharf. Ordinary mail for Tsingtao and Dairen closes at 7.15 a.m. today.

* * *

The freighter **Myoho Maru** of the T.K.K. Line is due to leave Shanghai tomorrow afternoon for Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama. She arrived here from Japan ports on Saturday last and berthed alongside the company's Hongkew wharf.

* * *

The ss. **Nagasaki Maru**, T.K.K. express liner, is due to leave on the homeward trip to Japan at 3.30 a.m. today, sailing from the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf. Passengers are advised to be aboard at least an hour before sailing time.

* * *

At a meeting of local Chinese merchants on Saturday last a resolution was passed to petition the authorities in Indo-China to sanction the shipment to Shanghai of goods destined for Chungking which have been stranded in Indo-China owing to the political situation. A reliable Chinese source states that it was decided at the meeting to send representatives to Haiphong and Saigon to request the Chinese consuls-general there to lend their assistance in having the goods transferred to Shanghai.

* * *

One day behind in her schedule, the ss. **President Cleveland** which was delayed on account of the typhoon is due here at 6 a.m. today, tying up at the lower buoys 12 and 13. Passengers will be brought ashore by tender, arriving at the Custom's Jetty at 9.50 a.m. The vessel is due to sail tomorrow on her eastbound trip to America. The last tender taking outward bound passengers will leave the Custom's Jetty at 1 a.m. tomorrow. She will call at Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on her voyage to Los Angeles. Visitors will not be allowed on board during her stay here, it was learned.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From MANILA: Pres. Cleveland, with mail, due 9 a.m., Buoys 12-13. Passengers expected at the Customs Jetty about 10.45 a.m.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York	**From Honolulu**
P G'field 29/8 14/10	P C'field 27/9 14/10
Vasaholm — 20/10	K'kura M 3/10 8/11
From Los Angeles	**From Manila**
P C'lidge 30/9 22/10	Nitta M 8/10 13/10
K'kura M 25/9 8/11	**From Yokohama**
From San Fco.	Ta'ta M 13/10 17/10
P C'lidge 4/10 22/10	**From Kobe**
	H'kawa M — 15/10
From Seattle	Taiyo M 15/10 17/10
W Cuseta 30/9 27/10	**From Nagasaki**
	S'hai M 7/10 8/10

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
Dairen M 6/10 8/10	
Kinai M 4/10 9/10	

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS. —For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

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JARDINES FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.-J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG MANILA AND NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS. For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

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KINAI MARU FOR SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9. LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE—O.S.K. LINE. TEL. 15323, 15324. 8-10

HIROKAWA M. (Maiden Trip) NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and Oct. 16. BALTIMORE via SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES. For Freight please apply to Showa Shipping Co., Ltd., 130 Hankow Road. Tel. Nos. 18650 and 16118. 16-10

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool		**For Hongkong**	
Suwa M	7/12	Tatuta M	18/10
For Bombay		Kamakura M	15/11
Tokiwa M	7/10	**For Kobe**	
Haruna M	24/10	Taiyo M	8/10
For New York		Yasukuni M	10/10
P Cleveland	8/10	Anyo M	12/10
Kinai M	9/10	Nitta M	14/10
Sanuki M	11/10	Tatuta M	24/10
Dona Aurora	14/10	**For Nagasaki**	
P Garfield	14/10	Nagasaki M	7/10
Nitta M	14/10	Shanghai M	9/10
Hirokawa M	16/10	**For Dairen**	
Sagoland	20/10	Hoten M	7/10
Tatuta M	24/10	Dairen M	10/10
Hokkai M	26/10	Tsingtao M	12/10
Dona Nati	31/10	Hoten M	15/10
For Manila		Dairen M	18/10
P Garfield	14/10		
West Cuseta	29/10		

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Isabel	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

Orient-California Line
via Honolulu
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15
ASAMA MARU .... Nov. 24

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 16
HIKAWA MARU .... Oct. 23
HIE MARU ..... Nov. 12

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
SANUKI MARU ..... Oct. 11
SADO MARU ..... Oct. 27

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
KITANO MARU ..... Oct. 21

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 1
Beyond Bombay Suspended

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
TOKIWA MARU ..... Oct. 7
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 24

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
YASUKUNI MARU .. Oct. 28

Shanghai-Kobe-Yokohama Line
YASUKUNI MARU .. Oct. 19
ANYO MARU ..... Oct. 12
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24

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TŌA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure (summer time) (Shanghai Time)
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 6 (Yangtzepoo Wharf)	Oct. 7 at 8.30 a.m. (Yangtzepoo Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 8	Oct. 9 at 8.30 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU	Oct. 10	Oct. 11 at 8.30 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Oct. 13	Oct. 14 at 8.30 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Oct. 5 (Wayside Wharf)	Oct. 8 at 4 p.m. (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	Oct. 17	Oct. 21

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5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

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Vessels Discharging

BENVORLICH. From Liverpool arrived on October 4 and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Friday, October 11, at 9.30 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 7-10

HELENUS. From Liverpool, Cargo ex this vessel arrived from Hongkong per Benvorlich on Oct. 4 and is being discharged at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Friday, October 11, at 9.30 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 7-10

TAMERLANE. The ms. Tamerlane from New York via ports is now discharging her cargo at The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Old Ningpo Wharf at 9 a.m. on 12th instant when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents 17 Canton Road, Telephone 11369. 8-10

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Keian M.	Tsingtao	N.Y.K.
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.
Fingal	Japan	J. Manners
Tangshan M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Eldorado	Hongay	E. Asiatic
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Unita	Nor.	H.G.&R.
Santen M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Passenger Lists

DEPARTURES

Oct. 5, for Chinwangtao: Mr. S. Yoshida, Mr. G. L. Mowatt, Dr. R. Sundsbak.

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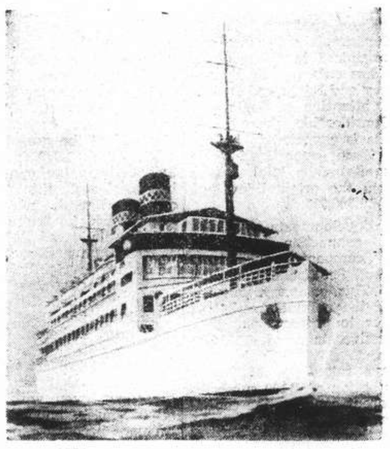
	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Shanghai Time.)
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 5	Oct. 7 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Oct. 8	Oct. 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 10	Oct. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 13	Oct. 15 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Oct. 16	Oct. 18 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Oct. 18	Oct. 20 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Oct. 21	Oct. 23 at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. MANZYU MARU ..... Departure: Oct. 10 at 5 p.m.
ss. HOKKAI MARU ..... " Oct. 13 at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Oct. 10
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Oct. 16

BURNS PHILP LINE
mv. NEPTUNA



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PRES. PIERCE	Nov. 1
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PRES. TAFT	Nov. 15

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The News of the Week

Herald news is not based on rumours, but authentic, substantiated facts; the cartoons represent the best of their kind, by the leading masters of satire, while the other features are well written, and well illustrated by photographs. The *North-China Herald* is the ideal gift to send to the family and friends abroad.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Japan's Trade Hit By War

Exports Dwindle as Trade Risks Grow; Balance Still Said Favourable

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Japan's foreign trade slumped in the third quarter of the year as a direct result of the European war, more particularly the active phase of hostilities which began when the Reich war machine started its drive into Belgium last May, a report released by the Finance Ministry revealed today.

Although the balance of Yen 2,971,071,000 in exports against Yen 2,704,779,000 in imports for the nine-month period to September this year was still favourable, the favourable balance decreased by Yen 134,-276,000 when compared with the figures for the same period in 1939.

Three Main Reasons

Trade with countries in the non-yen block dwindled for three main reasons: (1) export restrictions on Japanese trade, these restrictions affecting exports to pound-bloc countries; (2) the shortage of ship bottoms and the increasing risk in maritime transportation; (3) suspension of future transactions with the Dutch East Indies and India, Japan's best customers.

Competent financial observers foresee a further decline in Japan's exports owing to the complicated world situation. They also expect one of the main factors in a future export decline to be the unfavourable attitude towards Japan which some countries will most likely adopt following the signature of the recent alliance between Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Not much change is expected in Japan's import trade, although it may be affected by America's recent economic pressure against this country.—Havas.

Foreign Banking and The War

Disorganization Seen In Europe

War is inevitably associated with a growing excess of Government expenditure over current revenue, the imposition of monetary and economic controls and restrictions, and the derangement and damping down of ordinary peace-time activities. Never before, probably, have these tendencies prevailed in so severe a measure and over so large a part of the world as at present. As a result all normal financial considerations have in many countries been completely overshadowed by the exigencies of war and defence, international transactions are mainly in the hands of governmental authorities, and the international banking system, especially with the overrunning of the Low Countries and France, is being subjected to a severe strain, says "The Times."

During the "Sitzkrieg" banking and financial developments in Continental Europe, outside enemy territory, had many features in common. A fall in deposits, due to hoarding, and a reduction in credit facilities, in order to preserve a high degree of banking liquidity, took place at the beginning of the war, but were quickly followed by a gradual restoration of the level of deposits as confidence returned and Government expenditures increased. Short-term money rates on the whole showed surprisingly small movement.

Banks Exploited

The progress of the *Blitzkrieg* has of course fundamentally changed the situation in all countries overrun by Germany. Little is known of present internal conditions, but there can be no doubt that the occupation authorities are trying to exploit the banking systems to their advantage. The greater part, if not all, of the gold reserves of Poland, Norway, Holland, and Belgium were sent abroad in time, but the bulk of Denmark's reserve was seized. It is believed that a substantial portion of France's gold reserve was sent abroad before the capitulation. However, apart from some unknown quantity of gold, the invaders have undoubtedly obtained, or are in process of collecting, substantial amounts of marketable foreign securities and foreign exchange assets, especially from Holland and France.

In Turkey, Egypt, and the Near Eastern countries some loss of deposits was suffered by commercial banks at the outbreak of war, but the position improved later. By the assistance given by Great Britain and France to the Turkish pound the cover for the Turkish Central Bank's rising note circulation has been improved, although it is expected that the £15,-000,000 of gold so privided on loan will serve as the counterpart of note issues to meet defence expenditure.

U. S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 6.

The cotton market early declined in hedging and selling but then rallied on price-fixing and the steadiness of spots. Good foreign buying was an aiding factor. Closing quotations ranged from 1 to 5 points up.

Prices in the market for raw rubber futures advanced on continued apprehensions over the Far Eastern situation. Gains were early chalked up and, with new buying and covering entering the market, closing gains were from 7 to 15 points.

The scarcity of supplies, mill buying and the steadiness of securities were factors in today's rise of wheat in Chicago. At the final bell, quotations ranged from 1 to 1¼ cents up.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Oct.	9.64-64 +03		
Dec.	9.62-63 +03	Dec.	19.65 B +07
Jan.	9.61 N +01	Jan.	19.60 B +10
Mar.	9.61-61 +03	Mar.	19.50 A +15
May	9.49-49 +05	May	19.38-38 +13
July	9.28-28 +05		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Mar.	1.91-92 +01 B/A	Dec.	0.82½-83 +2½ B/A
May	1.96-97 +02 B/A	Mar.	0.87¼-88 +2½ B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
Dec.	82⅜-82½ +1¼	Dec.	53⅜-58½ +½
May	81¼-81⅞ +1	Mar.	59⅞-59⅞ +⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

Oct. 70⅜-70⅜ - ¼

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 6.

Trading on Wall Street today was a quiet affair, with operators holding off pending developments in connection with the meeting of the Axis Partners.

Domestic business news, however, continued to be cheerful, but this was insufficient to offset today week-end considerations and European news, resulting in price changes being confined to narrow ranges.

The market showed evidence of selective trading, and, on balance, finished on the upside.

The volume of business passing was small, amounuting to 200,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	133.98	133.61	133.90	+0.11
20 Rails	29.21	29.15	29.20	+0.03
15 Utilit.	22.01	21.89	21.99	+0.06
40 Bonds	—	—	90.43	+0.13
11 Commod.	—	—	53.73	+0.63

	Oct. 4	5		Oct. 4	5
Adams Exp	5⅝	5⅝	Lockheed	29½	29¼
Alg Lud	22½	22½	Loew's	26	26⅝
Allis Chal	35	35	Loft Inc	20½	20⅞
Alum Ld	82¾	*82¼	Mack Trks	25¾	25¼
Amer Can	100	*99⅞	Martin	32⅝	32
Am Cyan B	35¾	36	McK & R	28½	28⅞
Am For Pr	*1⅛	*1½	Mont Ward	42	42½
,, $7 pfd	*16	16	Mountain	3½	3½
Am Loco	15¾	16	Nat City B	*24⅞	*24⅞
Am Metal	17	*16⅝	Nat Dairy	13	13¼
Am Radtr	7½	7⅝	Nat Avian	10¾	11
Am R Mill	12⅝	12½	Nat Dist	22½	22¼
Am Smltg	42¾	42⅞	Nat Lead	18⅝	18¼
Am Sug R	14	13¾	Nat P & L	7½	*7⅜
Am T & T	163½	163½	Nat Sup	6½	6⅜
Am Tob B	78	78	N Y Cent	14⅞	15
Am Wtwrk	8⅝	8½	Niag Hud	4	4
Anaconda	22¾	22¼	N A Avian	17⅝	17½
Atchison	17½	17	N Am Co	18⅞	19
Avian Cpn	4⅝	4⅝	N Pacific	7½	7½
Bald Loco	16½	16¾	O I Glass	56	*56
Balt & O	4½	4½	Pac G & E	29½	33⅞
Barber	10⅞	10⅞	Packard	3½	3½
Barns Oil	8	8	Paramount	7⅛	7⅛
Ben Avian	31⅜	31½	Pan A Air	16½	16⅞
Beth Steel	81⅜	81½	Penn R R	22⅞	22⅞
Bliss	14⅝	14⅝	P & R Coal	0½	*0½
Boeing	16¼	16	Phil Pet	36½	36
Borg War	18⅞	18⅜	P S of N J	33½	33⅞
Briggs	22	22	Pullman	24⅞	24⅞
Budd Mfg	4½	4½	Pure Oil	7	*7
Can Pac	3⅞	3⅞	Radio	5	5
Case J I	56⅞	*56½	Reading	15½	*15
Celanese	29⅜	29	Rem Arms	*5⅝	*5⅝
Chase N B	*30	*29⅞	Rep Avian	5½	5⅞
Ches & O	40⅞	41	Rep Steel	18⅜	18½
Chrysler	79½	79⅞	Rev C & B	11⅞	*11½
Col G & E	5½	5⅜	Rev Tob B	35⅜	35½
Col Credit	30⅛	31	Safeway	43	*42⅞
Com & Sth	1½	1½	Schenley	10	10
Cons Edis	26½	26⅜	Sears Roeb	81⅞	81⅞
Cons Oil	5½	6	Shell U Oil	8⅜	*8⅜
Cont Can	40½	*39¾	Soc Vac	8½	8½
Cont Oil	17⅞	17½	Sthrn Pac	9¼	9⅞
Copld Steel	20½	20	Sthrn Rly	22	22½
Curtis Wr	7⅛	7⅞	Spicer	35	35⅞
,, A	27¼	*27½	Std Brands	6⅜	6½
Deere	19¼	*17½	Std G & E	1¼	*1½
Dist Cpn	16⅜	16½	Std Oil	17¼	17½
Douglas	78⅝	78⅞	Std Oil N J	33¼	33⅜
Du Pont	178⅜	177½	Stone & W	8½	8½
E P Lead	9	*9	Studebaker	8⅛	8
Eaton Mfg	34½	33⅞	Swift Int	17¼	*17⅞
Elec A Lite	36½	36½	Technicor	9½	*9½
Elec B & S	5¼	5½	Texas	35	35
,, $5 pfd	*63¼	65	Tex Gulf	33⅜	*33½
,, $6 pfd	72⅞	73½	Timken	28¾	28½
Elec P & L	37½	38	Transamer	4⅞	4⅞
Flintkote	17⅜	17⅜	Tw Cent F	5½	5¼
Gen Am Tr	49¾	49½	Un B & P	12⅝	12½
Gen Elec	35⅞	35½	Un Carbide	74⅞	75½
Gen Motor	49⅞	49⅝	Un Pac	84½	*84½
Gen Rly	15⅜	*15⅛	Un Air	39⅞	40½
Gen T & R	*11⅞	*11½	Un A Line	18	18
Glidden	15	14⅞	Un Corp	1½	1⅞
Goodrich	12½	12½	,, $3 pfd	35½	35½
,, $5 pfd	55⅝	*56½	Un Gas	1½	1½
Goodyear	15½	15½	Un G Imp	11½	11½
Gt N I Ore	15¾	15½	U S Ind Al	23	22
Gt N Rly	28½	28⅜	U S Rub	20⅞	20½
Gt W Sug	*19⅞	19⅝	,, pfd	75	76⅞
Grey Spn	11½	11⅝	U S Smelt	63	*62
Her Pow	81	*81	U S Steel	60½	59⅞
Homestake	46½	46½	Vanadium	32½	32½
Int Nickel	27⅛	27½	Vultee	*9½	*9
Int P & P	14⅜	14½	Walworth	4½	*4½
Int T & T	2½	*2¼	War Br Pic	2⅝	2½
Kennecott	30½	30	West Elec	107½	108½
Lak F & M	*4	*4	Woodward	29	30⅛
Libbey O F	44⅜	43½			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	49¾	*49⅝
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	35¾	35¾
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	15	14¾
,, ,, ,, 6½% 1957	12¾	*12½
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	90	89½
Erie 5s 1967	15⅜	15½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	26	26¾
New England Elec.	67½	*67¼
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	43⅜	43½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	71⅝	72

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices advanced irregularly in a dull session, with special issues strengthening and recognized market leaders lagging behind. Woodward Iron reported nine months earnings net at $1,383,611, equalling $4.52 per share, compared with $387,848, or $1.43 per share for the corresponding period of last year. Mercantiles anticipated further retail trade gains. Steel news continued to be favourable. Shippings were bolstered by reports of increased German sinkings of British vessels, with traders anticipating increased use of American ships.

Special Cable

Our New York correspondent cable:—

Stocks:—The campaign and prospects of Mr. Wendell Willkie are improving. The Times Index of business activity was placed at 108.6, against 108.5 for last last week and 102 for last year.

EARNINGS

Stock	Period	1940	1939
Woodward Iron	9 mths 30/9	$4.52	$1.53

Cotton:—Ruled steady on increased price-fixing. Hedging was very light.

Wheat:—Renewed mill buying as December approached the loan level found country offering light. Loan stocks totalled 177,020,802 bushels.

Corn:—The market was quiet but firm in sympathy with the action of wheat.

Rubber:—Presented a firm appearance with continued apprehension over the far eastern situation.

Hides:—Conditions were quiet but firm.

Sugar No. 4:—There was renewed Cuban covering in a quiet but firmer market.

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz Averages:—

	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Changes
Shanghai Rubber Shares	—	421.76	Closed	
Shanghai General Stocks	—	150.84	Closed	
Chinese External Bonds	14.68	14.68		unch.
Chinese Domestic Bonds	—	84.54	84.00	—0.54

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Oct. 5.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81¼	London	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	21¼	,, sellers	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
Hongkong	84¼	,, buyers	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
		Japan 2 mths	
		,, sellers	82¾
		,, buyers	77

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6$\frac{1}{16}$
Madrid	37.70	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{3}{16}$
Berne	17.45	Singapore	2/4$\frac{1}{16}$
Bel. C'go	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3$\frac{11}{16}$d.	,, buying	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.00	Shanghai	5.62
Spain	9.25 N.	Hungary	19.50†
Italy	5.05 N.	Rumania	0.50
S'zerland	23.06	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.85	Greece	0.68
Montreal	85.375	Finland	2.00
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.81
Japan	23.48		

London	4.03¾
Buenos Aires, Paper,	29.78
,, ,, ,, market rate	23.50
Montreal on London	4.73¼

N—Nom. *—Official †—Quoted.—Reuter.

Export Drive To Be Intensified

British Govt. Starting a New Big Campaign to Boost Overseas Trade

British exporters throughout the country are gratified to learn that, the Government is embarking upon a new big drive to increase our overseas trade, states the "Financial Times."

This intensification of a drive that has already been pressed with marked vigour is to make good the loss of trade in markets in Scandinavia, Western Europe and owing to difficulties in South-Eastern Europe.

Government has various weapons with which to fight for increased trade overseas, and these include export groups, better credit insurance facilities for exporters and the Treasury-supported concerns United Kingdom Commercial Corporation and English and Scottish Commercial Corporation.

Increased Exports Needed

No one will question the need for increasing exports. War-time purchases from overseas are on a scale far in excess of peace-time buying. Payments can be made in gold and from the proceeds of the sales of securities, but these sources are not unlimited, therefore it is vitally essential that export trade should be increased substantially.

As part of the drive the Government is appealing for greater effort on the part of the workers, at the same time pointing out the important part such employees play in the bid for victory. The work they undertake is as important as the making of munitions, for the production of the latter alone is not sufficient. As Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, has pointed out, even if the goods exported seem in themselves unimportant they are of importance to the country precisely in proportion as they produce currency for us in centres from which we have to buy essential supplies.

A Means to an End

Exports are only a means to an end—the end is money for munitions to help us along the road to victory; so that the export of £10,000 worth of buttons, or toys, will help the country by giving us foreign currency just as much as the export of £10,000 worth of machinery or motor-cars.

A recent spurt in the formation of export groups has brought the total up to 270. These groups, each one representing a branch of industry, work directly in collaboration with the Government's Export Council and are able to aid the overseas trade of their members in the provision of raw materials.

One authority in active association with a large number of export groups states that there is no difficulty in obtaining raw materials for the production of exports for overseas, but that the smaller manufacturers are finding it increasingly hard to undertake this work. These manufacturers, when in peace time they produced for home and abroad, found it possible to run their machines on an economic basis by producing at a steady rate either for actual orders or stock. Now, with production at home limited by Government regulations, the export orders are not always sufficient to keep the works running on an economic basis, the overseas contracts having to bear a disproportionate amount of overhead expenses.

Price Handicap

This handicaps the manufacturers in competing against overseas producers who are able to turn out goods more cheaply. As a consequence some of these manufacturers are turning to Government contracts in order to keep their machinery running continuously. The solution to this problem would appear, said the authority, to be to let these manufacturers have increased outlets in this country and a share in Government work in addition to export trade. This would enable them to spread their overheads over three classes of work and put them in a position to quote competitive prices for goods to be sold abroad.

Credit Insurance

Credit insurance facilities have now been so extended that manufacturers can produce goods for overseas buyers of reasonable standing with the assurance that should anything happen to prevent the sale being completed or the purchaser fail to pay after the receipt of the articles the sellers are guaranteed against total loss. Premiums are reasonable for the risks covered and a high percentage of compensation is obtainable.

U. K. Commercial Corporation

The Government-sponsored United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, which was organized to aid trade in the Balkans, has extended its operations to Turkey and Egypt and is now to devote its attention to Spain and Portugal. Considerable benefit to overseas trade is expected to be derived from these operations. This company's capital has lately been increased from the original level of £500,000 to £1,500,000.

Interesting developments are also expected in connection with the above-named company's subsidiary, the English and Scottish Commercial Corporation. This company was registered with the nominal capital of £100 in order to preserve the title, but by successive stages of £249,000, £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 the total has now been raised to £3,250,000. With the exception of £100 subscribed by the parent concern, the capital has been provided by the Government. While there is official reticence as to the activities of this concern, they are known to be of the highest importance.

Japanese Woman Granted High Science Degree

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The degree of Doctor of Science is to be awarded shortly to Miss Shizuko Matsumoto, teacher in the Osaka Prefectural Women's College, it was announced today by the "Nichi Nichi."

Miss Matsumoto is thus the fifth woman in Japan to receive such a decree.

Her treatise on the scientific study of ripe oranges won her the award from the Tokyo Imperial University. The paper covered the growth of oranges, their preservation and their chemical properties.—Havas.

Danger of Freezing Faces High-Flying Air Fighters

War Five Miles Up Presents New Problems For Pilots and Bomb-Aimers

"THE higher the safer" is an old flying maxim to which added point is lent in wartime when the attainment of great height may often prove an aircraft's best means of evading unwelcome attention from the ground defences while flying above enemy territory. But the great heights attainable by modern aircraft bring their own problems in flying and fighting.

Heights of three and four miles above the earth are frequently reached by bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force in the course of their flights into the heart of Germany, while even the five mile mark does not represent the "ceiling" to which the latest types of R.A.F. fighter craft can attain in search of the enemy.

At such immense heights, when the earth below shrinks to the proportions of a relief map and islands resemble rocks awash in the tide, the airman flies in a strange new world of space. In this lonely arena conditions for both men and machine are far different from those prevailing at lower levels and must be met by precautions as essential to the preservation of life as those of a diver preparing to descend into the ocean depths.

The extreme cold and the rarefied air of high altitudes are the two greatest dangers from the physical standpoint. On night flights over Germany during recent weeks bomber crews, flying high, have reported temperatures as low as 54 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost and the formation of layers of ice on the cockpit floor inside the aircraft.

On another occasion the air gunner of a twin-engined bomber, flying at 20,000 feet over a German naval base, momentarily removed his gloves to manipulate his wireless key. He was so severely frost-bitten that it became necessary later to amputate the top joints of all four fingers of one hand.

For protection against such intense cold the airman relies solely upon warm clothing: fur-lined boots reaching above the knee, fur-lined overalls, a close-fitting flying-helmet and a pair of heavy gloves, usually worn over a thin silken pair to serve as insulation against the cold.

Electrically-heated flying-clothes, in which heating elements were sewn into the lining of a lightweight suit and connected by a length of flex to the aircraft's electrical system, are no longer generally employed in the Royal Air Force. In the event of the failure of the electrical supply at high altitudes, the entire crew would immediately be deprived of their sole protection against the cold.

Not all R.A.F. aircraft are fitted with cabin-heating equipment and though the single engined aircraft pilot derives a certain amount of heat from the power-plant immediately in front of him, the crew of the multi-motored bomber, whose engines are mounted out on the wings some distance from the fuselage, have no such comfort.

Must Breathe

As height increases air pressure becomes less dense and the atmosphere progressively more rarified. The effect of this diminution in the oxygen content of the air is felt at different heights according to the physique of the individual. Some pilots experience no discomfort up to heights as great as 15,000 feet, but the majority begin to suffer from the want of oxygen—evidenced by shortage of breath and a growing feeling of lassitude—soon after passing the 10,000 feet mark.

To guard against risk of premature collapse it is the usual practice in the Royal Air Force for oxygen inhalation to begin at 10,000 feet, the rate of supply then being steadily increased as the aircraft gains height. In a bomber aircraft the oxygen supply is stored in metal bottles which are stowed in a central position in the aircraft. Tubes from these bottles lead to points, one in each of the crew positions, and each point is provided with a valve and meter for regulating and recording the rate of supply. A second dial, close by, registers the pressure in the main supply and, when the oxygen is being used, affords an indication of the amount of gas remaining.

In his flying helmet, each member of the crew wears an oxygen breathing mask covering nose and mouth, and from this mask is suspended a length of flexible tubing. On taking up his position in the aircraft the airman plugs his mask-tube into the oxygen point close by and is thus directly connected to the source of supply. The length of the tubing allows freedom of movement and, in the case of the air gunner, permits him to stand up and manipulate his gun while still attached to his oxygen point.

Just before the aircraft leaves the ground the taps of all the oxygen bottles are turned full on and when the 10,000 feet mark has been reached the crew who, meanwhile, have been breathing through the air holes in their masks, open their individual control valves sufficiently to allow the constant emission of a slight quantity of the gas.

With each 1,000 feet increase in height the valve opening is slightly increased and the rate of supply quickened until, when the aircraft has reached its "ceiling," the oxygen is being delivered through the masks at maximum pressure. Provided this procedure is rigidly adhered to and the supply rate steadily increased as height is gained a normal crew will experience no ill-effects and little discomfort at height as great as four and five miles above the earth.

Above 35,000 feet however, the low pressure of the atmosphere makes breathing, even with the aid of an oxygen-mask, impossible and it then becomes necessary to encase the airman in an airtight "pressure" suit, resembling a diver's outfit, inside which a predetermined pressure, sufficient to permit of the inhalation of oxygen, can be maintained.

An Altitude Adventure

Military aircraft, however, seldom attain heights greater than about 30,000 feet. At these great altitudes the airman's life may depend upon the efficient functioning of his oxygen supply.

Not every man can count upon being as fortunate as the pilot of a Spitfire fighter who recently fainted at a great height owing to a failure in his oxygen system and recovered consciousness some moments later to find his aircraft plunging earthwards under full engine in an almost vertical dive. Instinctively, and before he had fully regained his senses, he eased back the control column and such was the accumulated velocity of his dive that, next instant, he found himself climbing nearly vertically at some 400 miles an hour.

A failure of the oxygen supply at heights below 20,000 feet, or the temporary disconnecting of the mask while the wearer alters his position in the aircraft, will not necessarily result in an immediate loss of consciousness, though there will be discomfort, varying in direct proportion to the height at which the cutting-off of the supply occurs.

The greatest danger for the airman lies in the slowing-up of the thought processes and reactions which lack of oxygen induces in the human mind. Concentration becomes difficult and in the feeling of lassitude which quickly overtakes the oxygen-starved airman even such simple actions as wiping his nose or picking up a fallen map become tasks too intolerably burdensome to be attempted.

His breathing, often without his being aware of the fact, will become laboured and even though he summons all his energies he will be incapable of any exertion lasting for more than about a minute. If he persists, as members of bomber crews have on occasion tried to do under the stress of vital necessity, his exhaustion will quickly render him comatose.

He will lapse into a fainting condition until either oxygen is administered or the aircraft descends to a lower level where normal breathing is possible.

Hard Air to Fly In

Apart from the physiological considerations, high altitude flying also introduces special problems relating to the aircraft itself. The supercharged aero-engine has now satisfactorily overcome the difficulty of compressing a combustible mixture at a low outside pressure, a problem which previously limited aeroplanes to a maximum height of about 1,500 feet. But the thin air of great heights still takes its toll of an aircraft's performance by reducing its rate of climb and rendering it far less manoeuvrable than at lower levels.

At heights above 20,000 feet, for example, the attenuated atmosphere provides so little "lift" for the aeroplane's wings that, combined with the lower output of the engines, the rate of climb may fall to about one-tenth of the aircraft's ground level ability. In other words, an aircraft which can climb from ground level to 3,000 feet in 2 minutes may well take 20 minutes to climb from 25,000 feet to 28,000.

High altitude flying also calls for exceptionally careful handling of the aircraft, for though the thin air offers the minimum of resistance to the aircraft's passage and so permits of the attainment of higher speeds, its buoyancy is far less than at lower levels. Even to maintain level flight it becomes necessary to keep the aircraft in a slightly tail-down attitude so that the wings are presented to the airstream at their angle of maximum lift.

A steep turn in that thin air would be impossible and to attempt it would result only in an immediate loss of height as the aircraft, suddenly robbed of much of its lift by the altered angle of the wings, slipped sideways on one wing-tip.

The thinness of the air necessitates, too, a much coarser use of the controls than is required at lower levels to achieve the same alteration in the direction or altitude. For the same reason the speed at which the aircraft stalls, or loses flying speed, is so much greater at heights that an aeroplane which, at ground level, loses flying speed at 60 m.p.h. will, when flying at 20,000 feet, be completely stalled at 90 m.p.h.

High-fighting Technique

It follows that the tactics of a fighter pilot engaged in combat miles above the earth and near the limit of his ceiling must necessarily differ from those which he would employ in action at a lower level. The margin of height which will give him the tactical advantage over his opponent can be contrived only by the most skilful handling of the controls and, having once secured it, he must guard against the ill judged turn which may send him plunging hundreds of feet and put him at the mercy of his adversary.

To the bomb-aimer, also, high altitude flying presents its own special difficulties. Precision bombing can be carried out from heights as great as 20,000 feet but some indication of the skill with which the sighting must be done is afforded by the fact that at this height, from an aircraft travelling at 200 m.p.h., the bomb has to be released approximately 2½ miles in advance of the target.

Moreover, to ensure any degree of accuracy in the bombing, the aimer must begin the sighting of his target some 3 miles from the point at which he will release the bomb—a total of 5½ miles from the target itself.

During the sighting run, which may occupy rather less than a minute in a modern bomber, it is essential that the pilot maintains as straight and level a course as possible a condition of which the enemy's anti-aircraft gunners are well aware and of which they will certainly take full advantage.

In such a situation, the bomb-aimer, a grotesquely-muffled figure lying prostrate on the cockpit floor, sustained by the life-giving oxygen spraying from his face-mask and with his eyes glued to the bomb sight, can only strive to ignore the bursting smoke-puffs of the shells around him and find what comfort he can in that maxim of "the higher the safer."

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Oct. 5.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1¼%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%

New York Closed.—Reuter

Empire Banking Changes

New Conditions Reflected In Rising Deposits; Big Increase in Canada

A survey of oversea Empire banking offers a sharp contrast with the picture a year ago when oversea Empire States were still feeling the effects of the check caused by the fall in prices in 1937-38 says "The Times." The war has inevitably caused dislocation in many commercial markets, but the oversea territories of the Empire have been assisted in surmounting such disorganization by the fact that Great Britain and the United States are in normal times the principal buyers of many of their raw products and that the war has served to increase the purchases of both these buyers. Moreover prices of primary products have shown a general rise and as the oversea States of the Empire are usually large producers of primary commodities their export trades have in many instances been given a strong stimulus.

Empire banks have generally reflected these conditions in rising deposits. Profits have not shown much variation and dividends have in nearly all cases been left unaltered.

Canadian Banks

Canadian banks have met with a more active demand for accommodation in recent months than at any time since the depression years. Increased business activity has resulted from at least three influences. One was the stimulus afforded to purchasing power in the prairie provinces by the exceptionally good wheat harvest in 1939; another, the war, with its strong fillip to the production of various kinds of armaments; and a third was the inclination in the United States, following the outbreak of war, to build up stocks, a movement which occasioned an increased demand for many Canadian products.

The war strengthened the upward tendency of prices of Australia's primary exports, already apparent last summer, while a large part of her export produce has been purchased by the British Government for war purposes. This, coupled with extensive war expenditure by the Commonwealth Government, financed in its earlier stages by advances from the Commonwealth Bank, tended to raise bank deposits in Australia and to reduce advances. Australia's war effort has entailed the import of considerable quantities of war material, one of the explanations of the rising tendency of imports in recent months.

Increase in New Zealand

Deposits of the New Zealand trading banks have shown marked expansion during the earlier months of 1940. By the end of April their combined total had risen to the exceptionally high figure of £79,414,000. A year previously the total was only £67,993,000. Advances and discounts, on the other hand, have been running at much lower totals than a year ago, the April total of £49,541,000 comparing with £55,719,000 a year ago. Large war expenditure by the Government has been partly responsible for the rise in deposits, but the operations of the Dominion exchange control have contributed to the movement and also to the diminution in advances.

Indian Trade

Indian export trades were given a decided stimulus by the war. Before hostilities had actually begun the demand for sandbags had already caused a sharp rise in the price of jute, and during the latter months of 1939 many of the leading export products met with a keener demand than for a number of years. This in turn promoted greater activity in domestic business, and though here has been some slowing down in the export movement in recent months, bank statements have reflected the changed conditions in a general expansion.

So far South Africa's participation in the war has produced surprisingly little effect on the country's economy though there are signs that the influences set in train by the war are now beginning to be felt to an increasing extent. The repayment of oversea indebtedness has of late years provided one of the principal manifestations of the strength of South Africa's national finances. Recurrent Budget surpluses have been another and the latest Budget figures presented by Mr. Hofmeyr maintained this good record in spite of war expenditure. The maintenance of the gold output at a high level continues to provide the country with a solid economic background.

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Rise of New American Empire Seen by Japan Commentator

U.S. Rearmament and Possible British Defeat Thesis; Urges Japanese Axis Co-operation

In an article written for a leading Japanese journal several weeks before the Axis Pact formally was signed, Rear-Admiral Gumpei Sekine, Japanese naval commentator, reviewed possibilities of the developments of the war and the position of the United States, should the British Navy have to join hers to protect the British Empire. He foresees that "Japan, Germany and Italy are going to co-operate afresh." This translation has been forwarded by Percy Whiteing, "North-China Daily News" special correspondent in Japan.

WIDESPREAD attention has been roused in Japan by an article in a leading Tokyo newspaper predicting the rise of a new American Empire, and the grave menace this will be to Japan, by Rear-Admiral Gumpei Sekine, commentator on naval and international affairs.

Admiral Sekine declares that the British will by no means give up, should the Germans succeed in occupying the British Isles, and that they will, in that case, move to Canada, taking with them their powerful navy, intact. They will then amalgamate, he says, with the United States, and an American Empire will be founded, taking in Australia, New Zealand, India and, unless Japan prevents it, the Netherlands East Indies. This formidable combination will then seek to crush Japan and next, with the aid of Russia and China, to attack Germany and Italy from the east and destroy their domination over Europe.

The article follows: President Roosevelt, according to reports from Washington, on September 9 signed an additional armaments appropriation bill for $5,300,000,000, which, if added to the armaments bill already passed for $4,000,000,000, means that the United States will spend between July 1 this year and June 30 next year some $9,300,000,000 on war preparations. Hitherto the United States has been usually spending on its army and navy annually about $1,000,000,000 at the most. But the United States started to break the record in this respect soon after the German army broke through at Sedan on May 16 this year. The coming year's armaments budget was then expanded to $4,000,000,000.

The duty of defending the Atlantic had been allocated to Great Britain and France, while the United States had concentrated on the Pacific. But now the whole aspect of things was completely changed. It appeared to the Americans that from now on they, singlehanded, would have to defend both their Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. This, of course, was the cause of the United States' sudden plans for such epochal armaments expansion. The German subjugation of France was the pivot on which the United States turned from a negative defence policy in the Atlantic, depending on Britain and France, to a self-sufficing, positive policy of defence.

For the time being the chief objective of this American expansion is an army increase, consisting of some 2,000,000 men, and warship construction which will produce what is called a two-ocean navy, the first year's work starting with the $5,300,000,000 bill.

Huge Naval Programme

The United States wishes to build about 700 warships by 1946. With this year's budget only 200 warships can be started, so subsequently the construction of another 500 ships must be instituted. This is, indeed, a huge project. I wonder if it will not end in being only a plan on paper, as has sometimes happened before.

The Americans, however, are now keenly watching events on the farther sides of the two oceans washing their shores: on the other side of the Atlantic they see the Germans attacking Britain day and night, endangering the British homeland, while beyond the Pacific they see Japan proceeding from building a "new order in East Asia" to co-operating in a new world order. Watching such great developments on both sides of them, the Americans feel they cannot stand still.

Certainly the British will not kneel down before the Germans. It may be true that complete defeat of Britain by the Germans is only a step away. When the Germans think they have beaten the major part of the British air force they are likely not to wait to overwhelm it entirely before sending an army expeditionary force toward Britain, which they have been preparing on the shore of the European continent.

But the British fleet will not be idle and it will try to obstruct the German expedition. In turn the German air force will attack the British fleet so as to cover landing expeditions. If the German army succeeds in landing on British soil, it should not be difficult for it to overcome the defensive forces and subjugate the British Isles.

Britain Never to Surrender

Then the British will have the choice of surrendering to the Germans or of retreating to Canada. I think the British will never surrender to the Germans, that they will retreat to Canada, and resist to the last. It seems to me that the American-Canadian mutual Defence Pact and the American-Canadian-Australian-New Zealand Conciliation Pact provide evidence that Britain will retreat to Canada to guarantee her own safety. It appears to me that this retreat is only a question of time.

It is vital for the British not to lose the fighting strength of their navy because it is the chain connecting every part of the British Empire scattered throughout the world. If the fleet were lost it would mean the breakdown of that empire. Naturally the British are very well aware of this.

I think a British retreat to Canada will mean that the British expect to maintain their world position as hitherto, but that it will mean that they will enter into the strong structure of the United States, so as to preserve the national life of the British race. Seen from the British side, this will mean the union of Britain with the United States.

But as seen from the American side, however, it will mean American annexation of the British Empire. Thus the new American Empire will be founded. The centre of this new empire will be somewhere on the Pacific, and that great ocean will become the lake, we might say, of that empire. Moreover, if the British succeed in keeping their fleet intact, the new empire will have a navy twice as large as that of Japan. This will be a grave development, indeed, for Japan.

Viewed from the present state of relations between Japan and the United States, things that are not advantageous to Japan will be advantageous to the United States. So the Americans will be overjoyed to take the British, with their powerful fleet, to their bosom.

Britain, by taking the United States into the war, and without regard for time and money, is making full preparations to begin, in due course, offensive operations against Germany and Italy. So it seems to me.

American imperialism will propose to annex the British Empire in the not distant future—if England is defeated—and will try to occupy, at least, India, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies. The possibility of this momentous proceeding must arouse Japan's liveliest interest.

If the American people believe in the possibility of accomplishing that, they will certainly take the risk of joining in the war against Germany and Italy, because India, the Netherlands Indies and the Oceanic dominions represent the greatest wealth of Britain, which is in danger of being driven out of the Old World. A special factor is that the Americans seem to regard the Netherlands Indies as one of their lifelines because those islands are great producers of rubber and tin, which are vital materials for American industry.

Sea Powers to Face Land Powers

Thus we can see the possibility of the United States entering the war against Germany and Italy. This may be objected to by the so-called isolationists, who are very strong in the United States, on the ground that even if such rich possessions could be taken over it would be difficult to keep them without sufficient naval power. Therefore it can be anticipated that the Americans will welcome the British with open arms. Moreover, Britain will surely hand over to the United States the great Singapore naval base, which she built at the cost of 20 years labour and huge treasure. That also will be a great attraction to the Americans.

In this way will emerge the new American Empire, consisting of North and South America, Australia, New Zealand and southern Asia. On looking at a map, the centre of which is the Pacific Ocean, it will easily be seen that the Old World, under Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia, will confront the new American Empire, and between them are Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Reflection soon reveals that such confrontation of the Old World and the New World means also confrontation of land powers by sea powers. One side is favoured by the oceans and the other by the land: the former has naval force and the latter has military force. The land powers, however, even though their armies are dominantly strong, are inferior in naval power and therefore cannot fight successfully against the sea powers. The same condition applies in reverse to the sea powers.

In this situation it is necessary for the land powers to get a great naval power as an ally, and it is equally necessary for the sea powers to obtain a great military power as an ally. It so happens that there are three countries to fulfill these requirements: Soviet Russia and China as military powers and Japan as a naval power.

Flattery of Russia and China

The foregoing explains why Britain and the United States have shown a flattering attitude toward Soviet Russia. The European crisis actually started with the Munich conference. Britain and France became inclined to put aside the problems of Asia, but the United States became more and more involved in Far Eastern affairs.

When the war in Europe entered a new critical phase last spring, the United States concentrated her whole fleet at Hawaii. These developments will facilitate the United States dealing with the new situations that may arise.

It is likely that the United States will take up a defensive attitude on the Atlantic, isolating South America with that continent's wheat and beef and keeping those foods away from Germany and Italy, causing those nations to face hunger. I expect that at the same time the United States will adopt an offensive policy in the Pacific, based on their lifeline in the Netherlands East Indies and southern Asia, as well as Australia and New Zealand.

First of all, then, the United States will try to crush Japan. If she succeeds in that the Americans next will try to get China and Soviet Russia as allies, and thereafter, with the greatest navy and armies in the world will take the offensive against Germany and Italy in the effort to crush them completely. I expect that such is the grand strategy the new American Empire will adopt.

On the other hand, if the United States can get Soviet Russia and China as land allies it will be a great success toward their overseas operations against Germany and Italy, as they will then have the greatest army and the greatest navy in the world. Then, if they can succeed in crushing Japan, they will attack Germany from the east.

Meantime, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia are, in reality, allied countries, and I believe that both Germany and Italy on one hand and Russia on the other are inclined to continue their relationship—each side wants to keep on friendly terms with the other, for the time being anyway. So there remains, what attitude will Germany and Italy take toward Japan.

It appears to me that Germany and Italy have every reason to realize how advantageous it will be to keep on friendly terms with Japan, because Japan is the only great naval power to which they could look as an ally. Not only that but if the South Sea lands and other territories in the Pacific and Indian Oceans are to be handed by Britain to the United States, protracting the world war, Japan is the only country that can thwart such proceedings.

Japan's Future Course

Finally, what must Japan's course of action be? From what I have said before it is clear that Japan must decide now whether to co-operate with Germany and Italy and drive Britain from east Asia, or else without doing anything as at present await the offensive from the new American Empire and fight the latter which will have a navy at least twice as large as the Japanese navy, and at the same time face the menace from the Asiatic continent—Soviet Russia and China. Japan is in a grave position at the crossroads indeed.

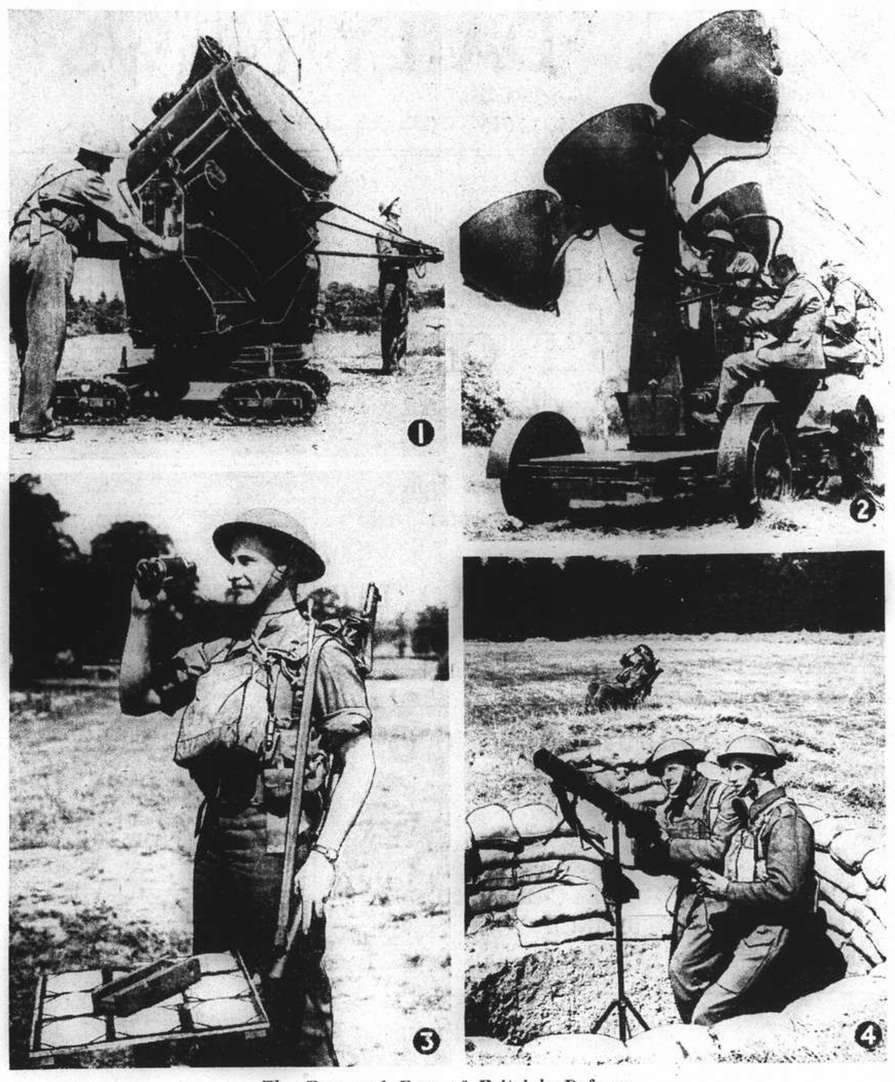
Now Germany and Italy and Soviet Russia are on good terms, and at the same time Japan and Germany and Italy are going to co-operate afresh. In such circumstances, why should Japan and Soviet Russia remain on unfriendly terms? Co-operation between Japan, Germany and Italy should develop into co-operation beween Japan and Soviet Russia. As a reasonable result of that co-operation Russia would stop its pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy and Japan would be able to put a full stop to the China conflict. I think that a reasonable outcome of the change in our diplomatic policy.

The Japanese people are focusing their attention on the South Sea lands. This is to grasp firmly our own lifeline there, to assure the happiness of all the peoples of Asia and to prevent the protraction of the European war.

Some people may say that Germany and Italy have no idea of entrusting the South Sea islands to Japan, but I think that what those countries attach importance to is South America, not the South Sea islands, because South America is the source of food for Europe. Nowhere else in the world is there such a source of wheat and beef from which to supply Europe with food into the indefinite future, as South America.

The new American Empire will try to keep both the South Sea lands and South America from Japan, Germany and Italy, so as to destroy them step by step. Such is the policy of the United States, as clear as crystal.

Common sense dictates that in self-defence Japan, Germany and Italy must act together to guard their common interests from this threat. China and Soviet Russia may well realize what the real world situation is, and co-operate also with these three countries.



The Ears and Eyes of Britain's Defence

The Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight units of Britain have proved themselves worthy of their trust. Posts are manned day and night so that unceasing watch is kept, and the Nazis have received a hot reception at their hands. (1) shows a projector at work; one man watches the ammeters and witch, while the other directs the beam. A sound locator, for detecting the approach of enemy aircraft, is shown in (2). The locator is manned by three men. A sentry is seen duty in (3), with full equipment. Attached to Searchlight units are a number of Lewis gun detachments, who are constantly on watch (4).

Britain's Anti-Aircraft and Searchlight Defences

Highly Developed Organization to Seek Out and Destroy Raiding Bombers Successfully Used

THE silver beams which search Britain's skies every night are proving a great deterrent to German raiders and experience is showing that when caught in the concentrated glare of the searchlights they show an increasing tendency to turn back. The "tip and run" method of attack which is being adopted is a convincing proof of the effectiveness of Britain's anti-aircraft defences.

There can be no doubt that the effective and continuous use of searchlights is an insurance against air-raids. Caught in half a dozen beams the raider, twist and turn as he may, finds it difficult to escape or to see where he is going and the more dazzle he experiences the greater his confusion.

As long ago as 1915 searchlights were used against Zeppelins; and then as now, they had the effect of making hostile aircraft seek the less illuminated upper regions of the sky. In 1924 there began a thorough reorganization of Britain's searchlight units and from a force of 2,500 men who were in training that year there grew the present force of over 70,000. There have been big developments in the instruments used and in the technique of spotting the invader.

Searchlights with a candle power in the neighbourhood of 200 million throw powerful beams in every part of the sky.

When the projector is at work one man watches the ammeters and switch while another directs the beam as shown in Picture (1).

Every detachment is fully armed with rifles and Lewis guns, and in this respect they provide an effective fighting force. During the operations in France searchlight units shot down at least five German planes and on many occasions detachments joined in the defence against air and ground attack. It is not surprising that in recent months German airmen have attempted to machine-gun searchlight posts in Britain.

Lonely Work

Detachments are necessarily scattered all over Britain with greater concentration at vulnerable points and the work is of a somewhat lonely character. The difficulties of feeding and administration are considerable and the non-commissioned officer in charge of each post who may be a corporal, has to bear a heavy responsibility. The discipline and esprit de corps are, notwithstanding, of a high order. Wherever possible the food is obtained at a central kitchen and despatched to each detachment for re-heating.

Each searchlight unit comprises some 350 men and 24 searchlights. About ten men are allotted to each post. They use the Army sound-locator, an aparatus based on the principle of human hearing. It has large moveable trumpets for ears, four feet six inches apart, instead of the human span of six inches. Two pairs of trumpets are used, one for the horizontal plane and one for the vertical, and when these are on the sound line a calculation will show the approximate position of the aircraft whose engine noise has been detected.

On the accuracy of this calculation depends whether or not the plane will be found at the end of the beam when the searchlight sweeps into life. Picture (2) shows the sound locator with its crew of three.

After dark on any night there may be half a dozen beams roving the skies and if there are German planes about, sooner or later they will pass through one of the beams. Then what is called a "flick over" occurs and immediately this is observed, neighbouring beams concentrate on the target, until it is fully illuminated.

Once the plane has been picked up, it is held in the glare of the searchlights and passed on to successive groups of lights. Given good conditions the machine may be in view for a hundred miles although in Britain a clear cloudless night is the exception and there is often cloud-cover for German machines. There is always the difficulty of recognising British machines at night, but steps, which are necessarily secret, have been taken to minimize the danger of firing at British planes.

The sentry at each post, who is shown on duty in Picture (3), is equipped with binoculars, whistle, and gas detector.

The men who man the Lewis gun are on constant watch as seen in Picture (4).

Triple Murder in Crittenden, Kent

Illicit Love and Jealousy Ascribed as Motive; Woman Committed for Trial

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

One of those lurid melodramas in which the country often seems to surpass the town, and which no war or tumult appears in the slightest degree to turn from their frenzied course, has occupied attention.

On July 9, three women living at Crittenden in Kent, Mrs. Fisher and her 20-year-old daughter Freda and the maidservant Charlotte Saunders, were found shot dead, the mother and daughter in different parts of the garden and the maid in the house. A few days afterwards a Mrs. Ransom was arrested and now on the preliminary hearing has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering all three.

Facts not disputed are that Mr. and Mrs. Fisher had not been on good terms for some time. She took a lover, a Dane, and Mrs. Ransom became Fisher's mistress. The position was perfectly well known to both and the two couples were frequently in the same house together.

The Fishers were then living at Twickenham, but later Fisher took a farm at Bicester in Oxfordshire and his wife and daughter went to live at Crittenden. At the beginning of the war Fisher tried to get permission for the Dane to live with them, but without success.

Meanwhile Mrs. Ransom lived with Fisher at Bicester. They had a Mrs. Guilford and her son as servants, though they lived in a cottage apart. It afterwards turned out that Mrs. Guilford was Mrs. Ransom's mother and the son her brother.

Guilford had a single-barrelled gun and Mrs. Ransom got him to show her how it worked and borrowed it from him on some excuse of shooting rabbits. The prosecution's case is that she became furiously jealous of Mrs. Fisher (there is said to be correspondence to support this) and that she went secretly to Crittenden and shot Mrs. Fisher and Freda and then had to shoot the poor maidservant also in order to cover her tracks.

Mrs. Ransom declares that she was not at Crittenden on July 9, but the prosecution say that a glove belonging to her was found between the bodies of Mrs. Fisher and her daughter, and that she was recognized.

Spanish Home Minister Quits Rome for Madrid

Senor Suner Seen Off by Count Galeazzo Ciano

Rome, Oct. 5.

Serrano Suner, Spanish Home Minister and confidential adviser of General Franco, took off from the Littorio aerodrome here at 9 a.m. today, bound directly for Madrid.

Senor Suner was seen off by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister who returned during the night from Brenner, where Reichs-Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini held their historic conference.

Count Ciano called for Senor Suner at his temporary residence, the Villa Madama, and had a brief talk with him.—Havas.

"Bomb Berlin" Posters Surprise Londoners

London, Oct. 5.

Londoners going to work early this morning were surprised by the appearance on hoardings of posters, six feet by twelve, saying: "Bullies are always cowards. Bomb Berlin and save London."

The words "Bomb Berlin" were printed in bold type.

There was no sign of the authorship of the signs nor their origin.—United Press.

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -5326

Personal

YOUNG European, not refugee, desires to make acquaintance of an attractive and educated young Chinese lady, with the object of occasional outings. Box 2866, NCDN. -5211

Medical

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 Szechuen Road, Arnhold Building
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8. Telephone 83992

Dr. R. HOLPER, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Skin
Consulting hours: 11-1, 4-6
59 Peking Road Telephone 10734

Dr. I. M. STEINMANN, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Internal Diseases
Hours: 10-1 and 4-6 or by appointment
120 Nanking Road, 4th Floor
(corner Szechuen Road)
Tel. Office 14422; Residence 71133

Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in
Urology and Skin Diseases
Hamilton House, Office 218
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Also at 587 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

Dr. L. NEUMANN, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
(Universities of Paris and Berlin)
119 NANKING ROAD
Apt. 5B Second floor
Tel. 13272 Hours 8 a.m.-7 p.m.

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before October 15, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 1560, 1682, 1898, 2036, 2060, 2103, 2106, 2116, 2212, 2224, 2229, 2244, 2250, 2278, 2356, 2365, 2378, 2460, 2496, 2519, 2559, 2561, 2583, 2592, 2645, 2668, 2694, 2752.

FLOOR POLISHERS
G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS
Strictly Prepaid

	Per insertion
One insertion	per word 25 cts.
Three insertions	" " 20 cts.
Seven or more	" " 15 cts.
Positions wanted, any number of insertions	" 15 cts.
Front Page	" " 40 cts.

Minimum of 14 words

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund (or P.O. Box 707), Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

Furnished Apartments

TWO, three-roomed apartments, furnished/unfurnished rooms. 185A Route Vallon, Gal Co., telephone 70664. -5256

MODERN, self-contained flat to let in Kinnear Road. Furniture etc. to be taken over at $4,000. Rent inclusive taxes, steamheating, hot water, refrigerator, etc. $475. Telephone 21138. -5257

THREE-ROOMED, furnished apartment to be taken over. French Concession. Very cheap rent. US$350. Telephone 76351. 11591

WELL-FURNISHED studio apartment—one room, near Race Course. Heating, hot/cold water. Furniture and built-in fixtures $1,500. Suitable bachelor or couple. No refugees. Apply Box 2880, NCDN. 11651

LADY with modern house on Hungjao Road, beyond Golf Club Bridge, desires share same with couple or single lady. Write Box 2850, NCDN. 11618

OCTOBER 15, two-roomed flat, nicely-furnished, all conveniences. 600/1 Avenue Haig, near Edinburgh. -5283

TENANCY four-roomed apartment, Concession. Rental US$20 to buyer of furniture including refrigerator. Price US$250. Telephone 74311. -5271

TWO-ROOMED apartment, modern, comfortable every season. To be transferred buying valuable furniture at US$400 or nearest offer or to be rented for six or more months at fair conditions. Address Box 2890, NCDN. -5244

FRENCH Concession, very attractive 2½-roomed apartment, kitchen, bath garage, refrigerator. Furniture to be taken over, U.S.$300. Address Box 2900, NCDN. -5286

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET three-room, south flat. US$50 Address Box 2936, NCDN. -5307

TWO floors house, partly furnished State nationality. Address Box 2855 NCDN. -5177

FOUR-ROOMED apartment with garage refrigerators, telephone, servant's room, western district; in exchange for two-roomed apartment preferably with telephone and garage, in Settlement or Concession. Address Box 2867, NCDN. -5212

TWO-ROOMED, selfcontained flat Concession. Reasonable rent. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co. -5297

THREE-ROOMED apartment with high class furniture, for sale. Reasonable terms. Shanghai Realty Co. -5298

TO LET: three-roomed apartment bath, kitchen. Concession. No key-money. Apply General Investment Co -5223

Offices, Shops, Godowns

TO LET, 10,000 sq. ft. godown space (ground floor) Yangtszepoo district Immediate possession. Reply Box 2925 NCDN. 11680

AVAILABLE immediately on Great Western Road 6,000 square feet godown space, also 450 square feet suitable for apartment. Apply: Asia Realty Company, 110 Szechuen Road. Telephone 18770. 11666

OFFICE space, 200, 600 sq. ft. urgently required. Chase Bank Building or vicinity. Replies Box 2869, NCDN. -5213

SHOP premises on Broadway near Garden Bridge. Full particulars from J. A. Thompson & Co., Telephone 10943 -5194

WANTED to rent, two or three-roomed office, down-town district. Address Box 2844, NCDN. -5177

Agencies

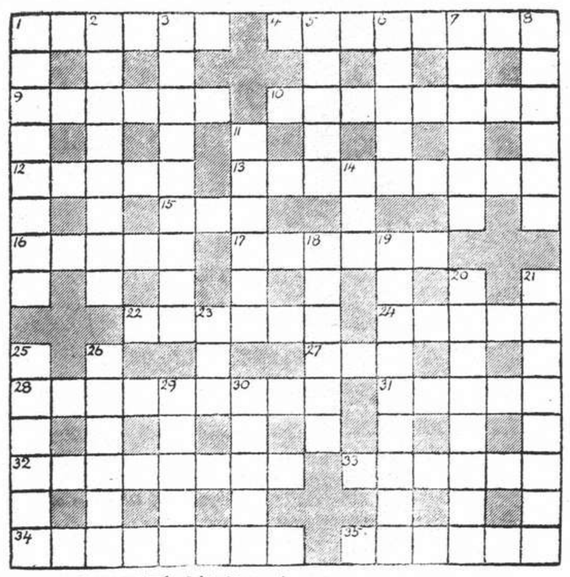
EFFICIENT salesmen, well-introduced with tobacconists' shops, wanted for collateral sale of appliance for packing cigars. Box 2936, NCDN. -5306

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($2.50). Non-members registration $5. Room 3, 24 The Bund. 11690

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 314

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Is this a shady part of New York?
4 An unpleasant result of pied mice
9 Fabulous and far from fair
10 A famous diamond
12 Part of England that is in every Englishman's body
13 Constellation that suggests a cereal from the Mediterranean
15 Tree
16 Part of London that was a protection to the soldier of old
17 May be imaginary lines these tools
22 A S. American worker
24 Feminine name
27 This always follows a man to control
28 Devil a sin can come from this famous foreign building
31 Musical notes, from the heavier kinds of strings one might imagine
32 A Derby winner
33 A common acid, half of which makes a metal
34 Curse
35 Toy

DOWN

1 Vehicle, not very comfortable inside apparently
2 Justification is cautious about foolish talk
3 Part of this house seems to have been misplaced
5 This is an ingredient in plum pudding
6 Town of India
7 Kind of china that seem to encourage the production of coins
8 "Ice Ann" (anag.)
11 Summit
14 Look for this on a florin but not a Victorian one
18 Striking description of the soldier who can be put in the front line
19 One of a political party
20 What sounds like a convenient headgear is really no advantage
21 To be observed in a robin
23 Oriental coin accepted in most countries
25 "But Shakespeare's magic could not copied be. Within that.....none durst walk but he" (Dryden)
26 Unwilling poet's work
29 No small vessel in all probability
30 Ancient coin

SUNDAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 3, Gateau; 6, Raider; 8, Widower; 9, Enamel; 10, Eli; 12, Thorn; 15, Black; 17, Era; 19, Little; 21, Plotted; 22, Sacred; 23, Charms. **DOWN**: 1, Orient; 2, Picador; 3, Grill; 4, Trowel; 5, Acetic; 7, Ewe; 11, Lantern; 13, Health; 14, Rafter; 16, Kneads; 18, Bless; 20, Ida.

Educational

LONDON CHAMBER Spring 1940 Examinations. Results from England. All certificates with "Distinction" were awarded to students of The Shanghai Business College. Enrol now. Shorthand, Typewriting, English, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Apply for syllabus, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733.

WANTED, experienced English conversation teachers, for evening lessons. Address Box 2927, NCDN. -5322

ENGLISH person desires Japanese lessons. Address Box 2861, NCDN. -5270

MRS. NADEJDIN, experienced pedagogue, been teaching six years University of Shanghai, gives French, piano lessons. 508 Rue Albert. -5190

CHINESE lessons under sponsorship American Junior Chamber of Commerce, beginning October 14. Fee $50 quarterly. For information apply Box 2758, NCDN or Telephone 14742. 11525

TE FRANÇAIS enseigné par institutrice diplômée. Progrès garanti. Réunion hebdomadaire de dames étrangères. Causerie, lecture, discussion, $15 par mois. Téléphoner 72928, 1-3 h. -4745

Chinese Servants

CAN anyone recommend efficient, honest boy-coolie. Must sleep in. Wages $50. No commissions. Box 2937, NCDN -5333

GOOD cook-boy, quiet, courteous, good cook, clean and honest servant, seeks position. Recommended. Box 2935, NCDN. -5330

HIGHLY recommended cook, available October 15. Can also do boy's work. Cheape, telephone 21713. 11646

WANTED, highly-recommended cook-boy and strong coolie for British family. Must be clean, honest and willing. Apply 670 Yangtszepoo Road, Mrs. Clark. -5185

72782. General Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, coolies, rickshaws, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -5169

Rooms Without Board

ONE room in two-room flat, kitchen, bath, heating. 37 Brenan Road, House 115. -5174

LARGE furnished room for single or couple. Concession. From October 15 or earlier. Telephone 75843, 10-12 noon. Box 2912, NCDN. -5293

LARGE, unfurnished room with bath and box-room to let in private family. Rent $210 per month. Box 2851, NCDN. 11637

TO LET: One room with bathroom in private residence. Near Country Hospital. No meals, breakfast if desired. Apply Box 2776, NCDN. 11571

TO LET, furnished room, private home, Route Maven, single person, $135. Telephone 76941, 9-3. -5229

NICE convenient rooms to let for short periods. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -4925

Rooms with Board

FURNISHED room with full board, private bathroom, arcola heating, 14 Kelmscott Gardens, telephone 72385. -5286

DOUBLE room, with private bathroom. Lane 1220/55 Avenue Road. -5261

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -5324

Houses and Land

A beautiful piece of vacant land, 7 funs, best part of whole Avenue Joffre, suitable for high-class shops and apartments. Apply National Lands Co., 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. -5321

FOR SALE. Hungjao, attractive home, five rooms, two bathrooms, central heating, 2 mow 8. Well-developed garden. Long lease: Hungjao, newly-built house on 12 mow, 13½ years lease. McMichael's Agency. -5319

WANTED to buy, developed, undeveloped property along Bubbling Well, Avenue Foch. Box 2631, NCDN. -4815

WANTED to buy, undeveloped, residential property near Petain, four mow upward. Box 2632, NCDN. -4815

2¾ MOW land on Great Western Road (near Columbia Country Club) to let for 1 or 2 years. Rental very cheap. For particulars apply Great Western Realty Co., Room 203, 40 Ningpo Road. Telephone 19170. -5071

Furnished Houses

PARTLY-FURNISHED house in good locality, western district, to be let until February 28, 1941. Dining-room, sitting-room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden. Box 2874, NCDN. -5224

FURNISHED house to let. A comfortable and well-furnished detached house with garden in western district is to let to responsible foreigner from November 1 for six months. Seven rooms, three bathrooms and two garages. Address Box 2930, NCDN. 11677

Unfurnished Houses

TO LET: six-roomed house, three baths, three kitchen, Concession, rent $300. Apply General Investment Co. -5303

FOR RENT, large, unfurnished, foreign house, on Columbia Road, six bedrooms, four bathrooms, large garden, two-car garage, available November 15, rent and takes about U.S.$100 monthly, no key-money. Address Box 2924, NCDN. 11647

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 11543

TO LET: Detached eight rooms house, French Concession. Garden. Rent US$40. For particulars apply in writing to E. Busch, 159 Peking Road. 11576

NICE big foreign residence next Dauphine Apartment, rent US$65. No key-money, private garden, garage servants' quarters and all modern conveniences. Immediate occupation. For inspection telephone 73276. -5328

AVENUE HAIG, beautiful, modern, detached foreign house. Nine rooms, big garden, garage. November 1. Without key-money. US$65 monthly. Responsible party only. To-day: 443 Avenue Haig, House 1245. -5209

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine weather, cloudy at places with morning fog and variable breezes in China and at sea.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 62.0 max. 83.0	min.56.3 max. 84.6
„ same date last year	min. 62.0 max. 87.0	min. 58.6 max. 87.6

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1940 (7th day of 9th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Oct. 10, at 10 a.m. for registered and ordinary due San Francisco on Oct. 22. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Oct. 8, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamership mails for America and Europe: Oct. 7 and 13, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

BIRTH

HUNT.—On October 5, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to THYRZA, wife of Major S. R. Hunt, The North Staffordshire Regiment, a daughter. -5332

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

On Monday, October 7, we shall remove to 246 Kiangse Road, Room 410. Our new telephone number will be given afterwards.

PRAKASH & CO.

TO-DAY'S EVENT

OCTOBER

7 Shai. Choral Soc. rehearsal, Cathedral Gymnasium, 5.30

NOTIFICATION No. 5325

SALE OF SURPLUS LAND

Louza Police Station

Tenders are invited for the purchase of an area of Mow 0.441 or thereabouts of surplus land fronting Nanking Road, being a portion of Cadastral Lot 621, British Consular Lot 1722, registered in the name of The Shanghai Municipal Council.

Official tender forms, in which all tenders must be submitted, together with plans and full particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Public Works Department.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, Room 150, Administration Building, not later than 11 a.m. on October 26, 1940.

Tenderers may attend the opening of tenders in the Council Chamber, Administration Building, at 11 a.m. on October 26, 1940.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, September 26, 1940.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The postponed performance of "TONY DRAWS A HORSE" will take place on October 30 and 31 and November 1 and 2 at 9.15 p.m. Tickets purchased for the week ending October 12 will be available for the corresponding days of the week ending November 2. If desired, money will be returned on application to Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., or at the Lyceum Theatre.

By Order of the Committee,

CHARLES S. SPEYER,
Secretary, Lyceum Theatre

Shanghai, October 7, 1940. -11696

NOTICE

As from September 23, 1940, I shall conduct my business as a stock and share broker under the name of Y. K. Yang & Co.

Y. K. YANG.

October 7, 1940. -5252

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"GLENOGLE". Shanghai cargo from London, etc., ex this vessel has been transhipped at Hongkong into the S/S "Benvorlich" which vessel arrived at Holt's Wharf 4th October. Endorsed original Bills of Lading should be sent in to the undersigned for exchange for D/Orders against the S/S "Benvorlich".

Examination of damaged cargo will be held at Holt's Wharf at 10.00 a.m. on the 11th October.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents, Glen Line Ltd.

LOST

Our Identification Card issued in the name of Mr. Hsu Chao Feng dated November 2, 1939, is hereby declared to have been stolen and the public is warned not to honour same.

A new Identification card has been issued bearing date October 3, 1940.

THE TEXAS COMPANY (CHINA) LIMITED

South British

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Can you afford an uninsured loss by

FIRE?

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

ZOONG SING COTTON MILLS, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Wednesday, October 9, 1940, at 4.00 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, 26 Ningpo Road, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1940.
(2) To elect Directors.
(3) To re-elect Auditors.
(4) To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th October, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

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Shanghai, August 19, 1940. 11475

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI

Members of St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai are reminded of the funeral services for JAMES ALEXANDER BARTON, which are being held at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday, October 7, which it is hoped they will make every effort to attend.

N. G. H. WOLFE,
Hon. Secretary,

11670

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Oct. 5 16.00	Oct. 5 21.00	Oct. 6 4.00	Oct. 6 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.99	30.05	30.02	30.07
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.03	—0.01	—0.02	—0.01
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.05	—0.01	—0.03	—0.02
Wind (direction)	NE	E	ESE	SW
„ (miles per hour)	1.9	4.3	0.0	4.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	76.5°	62.8°	59.9°	68.9°
Humidity (per cent)	55	63	99	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	0	0	0	0
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Oct. 5	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.04	—0.22	30.04
Temp. min. 57.0° Max. 82.3°	69.9°	+1.1°	67.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	37.48	—	38.89

Time and Tide	7/10	8/10	9/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.51	5.51	5.52	5.53	5.53	5.54	5.55
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.32	17.31	17.29	17.28	17.27	17.26	17.25
Moon rises at Shanghai	11.39	12.30	13.15	13.57	14.38	15.16	15.44
Moon sets at Shanghai	22.30	23.25	—	0.21	1.14	2.09	3.02
Flood makes Shai. (day)	13.55	14.50	16.15	5.55	7.13	8.05	8.50
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	6.27	7.15	8.25	20.39	13.07	13.45	14.19
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	15.48	17.02	5.50	7.52	9.15	9.52	10.31
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.18	7.92	6.00	6.40	7.30	8.29	8.99

The above are zone times. Daylight saving time is one hour later.

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 5th:—Anticyclone over north-west China and no. h Japan. Depression over Manchuria. Fine weather with variable breezes in China: with north-westerly to north-easterly winds at sea.

State on the morning of the 6th:—Pressures high over China and south Japan: falling over Central and north Japan.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, October 7

	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*10.00	11.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	12.30	12.00
Swatow and Hongkong	12.30	12.00
Foochow via Futsing	14.30	15.00
Japan (via Kobe, Honolulu U.S.A., Canada and Europe, via Pacific)	*16.00	16.00
Gothenburg	*18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Kiangsu offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

TUESDAY, October 8

Formosa via Keelung	*10.00	4.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	10.00	10.30
Amoy and Hongkong	11.30	14.00
Nanking	14.30	15.00
Java, N.E.I. and Indo-China	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.30	16.00
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	16.30	16.00
Kiangsu offices south and east of Jukao	17.30	20.00
Amoy and Swatow	17.30	20.00

Cantoh-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indie Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon via Hongkong.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 4 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningpo, Sheng, Szechuen, Yuang-Kwanchow, Hunan (Shasi and south) and west to Hongkong by the Hong-Kong-Chungking plane.

Printing, Tientsin, Tsinan, Kalgan, Taiyuan, Kweisui, Baotow, Sian, Sinchiakou, Siahsien, Changteh, Kweiyang, Yunnan, Yunnanfu, by the plane leaving Hong Kong for Kunming on 9.30 a.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, Wednesday.

Light from Sea

[illegible]

Acknowledgments

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Balance Brought Forward	$1,201.43
Some of the Staff—S'hai Waterworks Co.	30
Foreign Members of the Local Staff of Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	42
Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	50
Herz, Dr. Edgar	10
Beynon, Mr/Mrs. O.G.R.	20
Holmes, Miss Edith	25
Fulford & Co., Ltd., G. T.—Oct./Nov. 1940	100
Seaborn, Mr/Mrs. A.	75
Bloomfield, F.A.	10
Clarke, Mr/Mrs. G.F.	15
Shanghai Club proceeds of Lottery drawn on October 1	1,185
Millar, Mr/Mrs. J.F.	20
Walton, Mr/Mrs. H.	20
Certain British Members of the Staff of the Imperial Chemical Industries (China) Ltd.	1,414
Adlington, Mr/Mrs. A.V.	10
Allan, Miss Winifred	50
Barber, Mr/Mrs. John	10
Bartley, Major H.S.	25
Billon, Mr/Mrs. V.A.	15
Blake, Miss E.M.	50
Campbell, Mr/Mrs. J.D.	10
Chalmers, Miss Leslie	10
Correr, Mr/Mrs. Leonard	10
Dollie and John	20
Danson, Miss Elsie	20
Barrech, Miss J.R.	50
Doddridge, Wm.J.	20
Doodha, Mr/Mrs. N.B.	20
Dunstan, Miss M.C.	10
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Paulsen and Bayes-Davey	100
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Quack, Mr/Mrs. R.E. Aitken	20
Raworth, Mr/Mrs. A.B.	525
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Sowerby, Mr/Mrs. A.De C.	50
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Thomas, Mr/Mrs. R.A.	25
Walker, Mr/Mrs. T.H.	20
Welch, Mr/Mrs. F.G.	20
White, White & Co.	500
Wilkinson, Mr/Mrs. A.B.	25
Faulkner, Miss Eileen	10
R.S.R.	20
J.E.	10
W.C.B.	50
GYN	25
Hall, R.C.	3
Southerton, R.G.	10
O.A.N.	10
Baker, H.F.	25
R.I.M.	10
Patsy	10
Shaw, P.H.	5
Butler, R.K.	100
Costa, L.F.da	50
McOwan, A.I.	25
T.S.W.	5
Anon	25
McLean, A.	10
Abraham, J.H.	20
Adamson, A.S.	100
Artlett, W.A.	20
Bluehoe	20
Avery, T.C.	5
Anon	50
Baker, J.C.	20
Tim	50
E.F.B.	25
Anon	100
A.L.B.	10
Anon	10
Blaikie, C.B.	30
Blair, A.B.	10
Blake, R.H.	25
Bloom, G.C.	10
Blown, G.W.	5
S.&D.	10
O.B.	20
Box, R.H.	25
Boyd, D.J.	50
Brice, E.W.L.	25
Bridger, H.L.	10
Brokett, Mrs. J	5
Brockett, John A	10
Brownrigg, G.B.	25
E.M.B.	25
Buck, A.W.	25
Carey, Mrs. F.W.	50
Clarke, V.F.	25
W.C.G.C.	30
B.J.C.	20
R.B.C.	10
Copley, C.G.	25
A.V.C.	10
I.C.	10
Crawford, F.S.	50
F.R.D.	200
J.D.	25
Davis, E.G.	50
Davis, W.F.	20
Day, Luther G.	10
R.V.D.	20
O.R.D.	25
Dobson, H.R.	10
Downie, N.P.	50
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Dudley, R.	10
R.S.D.	25
Edgar, Dr. J.	250
T.O.E.	10
Anon	10
Anon	400
T.J.E.	20
E.B.F.	10
Fessey, S.	25
Anon	20
L.E.F.	25
Fisher, Peter	25
Fletcher, J.L.	20
Foster, H.E.	50
Anon	25
Anon	50
V.F.G.	25
Glass, D.R.	50
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Harling, H.R.	100
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Hillman, St.E.G.	25
Hollywood, J.G.	25
Hornby, Col. J.W.	100
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Anon	30
Anon	20
Anon	150
Jones, R.A.	150
I.H.J.	100
D.J.K.	30
Anon	10
I.A.S.K.	15
Klatchko, Dr. M.	25
Anon	100
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Legge, D.P.	50
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Lingard, A.	10
Little, H.M.	40
Anon	100
Longhurst, C.D.	50
N.M.	100
Anon	150
Anon	100
Maclean, C.	100
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Martin, H.	10
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Mayne, G.E.O.	100
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Anon	50
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N.E.K.	50
H.F.N.	5
C.C.N.	25
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O'Kane, J.C.	50
O'Neill, T.C.	50
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Owen, R.H.O.	50
P.	10
Palfreeman, D.C.	20
E.P.	50
Parker, A.H.	10
Anon	10
Parsons, E.F.	50
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Penfold, F.G.	20
Perry, S.M.	25
D.P.	10
J.V.P.	25
Puddle, H.G.	20
N.P.	50
Pyke, J.H.	50
Raeburn, D.J.	25
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Anon	40
D.R.	20
Rayden, F.	50
Rayment, P.	20
H.G.R.	20
Ridgway, C.H.	20
Robertson, R.H.	20
Rosida, A.	10
Anon	5
Anon	50
Rogers, J.T.	25
Rathe, K.	50
Rolla Rouse	50
Anon	25
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R.S.	100
D.B.S.	25
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PRIVATELY-OWNED cars, bought, sold, exchanged. Satisfaction guaranteed. Auto Trading Co., telephone 17289, 19351. -5[illegible]

Office Cars

LIFT wanted, office hours. Route Sayzoong/East Seward Road corner Chaoufoong. Apply 133 Sayzoong, Savoy Apartment 17. -5[illegible]

Lost

CUSTOMS stamped Bill/Lading, Shanghai Maru, V.34, manifest No. 12, 40 tubs pickled plums, lost and hereby declared null and void. Matsuzaki Yoko. -5319

Wanted to Purchase

TRICYCLE in good condition wanted. 365 44 East Seward Road. 11693

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 35965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -5[illegible]

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. 123 Kiaochow Road. House 7. Telephone 34662. Mr. Engel -5[illegible]

WANTED to purchase, one rocking chair. Reply stating price and where chair may be seen to Box 2869, NCDN. -5[illegible]

FOREIGN [illegible] machine [illegible] Box 2851, NCDN. -5[illegible]

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though an unobjectionable one be given readers may be reasonably assured of their being free from objection.

ALICE [illegible] Bourgeat, House 2 [illegible]

LADY [illegible] Second Floor.